密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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LITTLE ENTHUSIASM OVER NEW CONSTITUTION

THE Chinese Parliament on October 10 promulgated the constitution of China, the ceremony attracting only minor attention in the Chinese or foreign press. The lack of national enthusiasm which people usually associate with such epoch-making events, is due to the general feeling that the possession of a constitution or basic law of the land will make little difference to the militarists who are still in the saddle and who will continue to rule, or rather misrule the land, constitution or no constitution. One would have supposed, however, that there would have been some enthusiasm over the adoption of a permanent constitution for which the Republic has been striving for more than a dozen years. The only summary of the document which has appeared is that sent out by *Reuters*, the foreign news service, on October 10, the national holiday, which read as follows:

> It consists of 13 Sections or chapters, in which there are 141 Articles. The first Section states that the form of Government shall be a unified Republic, the 2nd Section that the sovereignty shall be vested in the people, and the 3rd Section that China's territory consists of all Chinese possessions. Section 4 (Articles 4 to 21) deals with the rights, duties and privileges of citizens: Sections 5 (Articles 22 to 38) with national powers over legislation, lands, mines, education, taxes, etc.: Section 6 (Articles 39 to 70) with the composition, powers, mode of election, etc., of Parliament: Section 7 (Articles 71 to 91) with the powers and duties of the President: Section 8 (Articles 92 to 96) with the Cabinet: Section 9 (Articles 97 to 102) with the judiciary: Section 10 (Articles 103 to 108) with the law: Section 11 (Articles 109 to 123) with the Budget. Section 12 (Articles 124 to 135) with local government and Section 13 (Articles 136 to 141) with Constitutional amendments.

From the viewpoint of practical politics, the adoption of the permanent constitution was good strategy for the Chihli party, for it serves somewhat to take the curse off of the methods used in the election of Tsao Kun as president of China which action immediately preceded the promulgation of the constitution. Chinese in the South doubtless will look upon the new constitution as associated with Tsao Kun and therefore to be opposed in spite of the fact that the adoption of a permanent constitution has been the principal plank in Dr. Sun Yat Sen's political platform for years. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, through his immediate declaration of war upon Tsao Kun has the doubtful honor of being the first to violate the new constitution for although we have not seen the new document, a declaration of war against the government and a move to raise funds for that purpose, must be "unconstitutional" and therefore illegal. It would be in any other country. However, in spite of the lack of enthusiasm, the adoption of a permanent constitution for the Republic of China is a tremendously important event, and the fact that Tsao Kun and his followers, militarists though they are, considered this action necessary is

of very great significance. A constitution can not make a republic, but the fact that China now has a definite national law will tend in time to create public opinion on the side of law observance.

SOME FURTHER FACTS ABOUT THE LINCHENG OUTRAGE

THE *Far Eastern Times* a newspaper in Peking edited by Mr. Putnam Weale has just concluded publication of a series of articles entitled "True Facts About the Lincheng Incident," by a writer using the name of Chen Wu-wo, apparently a pseudonym. The general purpose of the articles which are now being circulated in pamphlet form apparently is to show that there was no political motive behind the so-called Lincheng Outrage; that there was no "anti-foreign" feeling connected with it; that it was made possible purely through the negligence of the railway guards and in view of the fact that it was merely a local affair, therefore the Powers have made a mistake in holding the Military governor of Shantung province, Tien Chung-yu, responsible. A reader of the pamphlet, not familiar with conditions in China, would get the impression that the Lincheng affair was nothing more than a train robbery, therefore the injustice of the powers (sixteen of them) in getting excited about it and making a lot of demands upon the Chinese government for indemnities and punishment of officials involved as well as exacting guarantees against a possible recurrence of similar affairs in the future.

OUR first impression after reading this attempt to condone the Lincheng Outrage is conveyed in the statement, "The less said about the Lincheng atrocity, the better." Millions of newspaper readers in the United States and Europe will couple banditry with China in their minds for the rest of their lives and the only thing that will restore China to the good graces of the world's public opinion is a complete reform of internal administration that will make such affairs impossible. Attempts to condone and minimize it are quite likely to have an opposite effect from that intended by the writer of the pamphlet referred to above. It's a good deal like adding insult to injury, to use a homely term. A country that is so lax in its internal administration that an organized gang of bandits numbering from one to three thousand can wreck a train and carry the defenceless foreign and Chinese passengers, including women dragged from their sleeping berths in scanty attire, into captivity and hold them under revolting conditions for periods of time ranging up to 38 days is in a pretty serious condition and any attempts made to whitewash the officials responsible for the affair will not improve foreign opinion in reference to China. The sooner China settles up the Lincheng affair and permits the world to forget about it, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

AS to the responsibility of Governor Tien Chung-yu, the best proof of his direct responsibility is provided by the 1923 edition of the China Year Book, (Page 583) which shows that military gentleman in control of 73,230 armed troops. Shantung province has an area of about 56,000 square miles or about the same area as the state of Illinois in the United States. If General Tien with an army more than half the strength of the entire standing army of the United States of America couldn't prevent the organization and munitioning of a gang of bandits numbering up to 3,000 inside of the boundaries of his province then we wonder just who is responsible for order in his province. The attempt of the writer of the pamphlet to place the responsibility for the affair upon the little force of 30 train guards on the train who were hopelessly out-numbered, is cowardly in the extreme. And now something about the political motives behind the Lincheng atrocity. The pamphlet by Mr. Chen Wu-wo makes this statement which we italicize for the sake of emphasis:

> *"Any assumption that the Lincheng incident was not without a political significance, in the sense that the bandits had political connections with some of the contending political parties, will be found to be groundless.*

IT probably would be difficult to present documentary proof showing the complicity of certain of China's contending political parties in the organization of the Lincheng bandit outrage, but the statement that the bandits did not have connections with certain political elements on the outside which were using this affair to embarrass the Peking government, is pure rot. The bandits were in touch with representatives of the well-known "anti-Peking" leaders and others almost constantly. We understand that there are in existence letters and documents written by the agents of certain political and military leaders which contain all of the "proof" necessary, but why search for documentary proof when the very fact of the bandits' original demands that they be permitted to recruit an independent military force of 10,000 or 15,000 men and that these men be stationed astride the Tientsin-Pukow railway on the border between Shantung and Kiangsu provinces, provides all of the "proof" desired of the political background for the bandit enterprise. An independent force of bandits fully munitioned and sitting astride the only north and south railway line from Shanghai to Peking would have effectively hamstrung the Chihli party force for the reason that it would have prevented General Che Shih-yuan stationed at Nanking from sending reinforcements north to help Tsao Kun in case of an attack by Chang Tso-ling and on the other hand would have prevented Tsao Kun from sending reinforcements to the relief of Che Shih-yuan in case Kiangsu were attacked by Sun Yat Sen or Lu Yung-hsiang's forces from the south. In order that there be no mistake about this, we reproduce herewith the *exact original demands* of the bandits:

1. All provincial troops to be withdrawn from the entire district,
2. From 10,000 to 15,000 bandits to be recruited and organized into four mixed brigades to be stationed in the vicinity of Lincheng and to be independent of all provincial authority. These four mixed brigades to be given adequate guns and rifles,
3. The Central government to provide the bandit force with 6 months pay in advance and in addition to make up all "arrears" said amount to be equivalent to six months' pay.
4. As soon as the government has agreed to the above demands, an agreement is to be drawn for the signature of the government representatives and the bandit leaders, said agreement to be signed in the presence of a representative of the Diplomatic Corps who is to act as guarantor of the good faith of the Chinese government.

SO to repeat our original statement, it may be difficult to prove the connection of certain of China's political leaders with the organization of the Lincheng bandit escapade, but there can be no question that the opponents of the government were in constant touch with the bandits and were advising

them as to procedure. The fact that the anti-Peking leaders were not able to win out on their original plans was due principally to the fact that the Lincheng outrage caused such a stink throughout the world that they were forced to drop it and permit their bandit accomplices to shift for themselves. The bandit chieftains as well as the ordinary rank and file of the bandit gang were open in their expressions of friendship for the anti-Peking leaders and on one occasion Sun Mai-yao the bandit leader indicated his intention of demanding that General Chang Chin-yao the notorious deposed Anfu leader be made military governor of Shantung province. In making the foregoing statements, we do not desire to be placed in a position of defending the Chihli party against the forces which have been contending against it. Responsibility for banditry in China rests upon the Chihli faction just as much as upon the elements which have been opposing that military faction. We are only stating the facts.

THE pamphlet by Mr. Chen Wu-wo, issued through the *Far Eastern Times* also attempts to show that there was no "anti-foreign" element present in the Lincheng affair, and in this connection uses the following words.

"That the Lincheng incident was not an anti-foreign outbreak is apparent to everybody. It is therefore irrevelant in the present case to refer (referring to the note of the Diplomatic Body) to any of the provisions under the International Protocol of 1901....."

This statement can also be placed in the category of the statement that there was no outside political motive or element connected with the affair. The Lincheng outrage didn't start with the wrecking of the famous "Blue Express" at 2:40 o'clock on the morning of May 5. The Lincheng outrage had been in progress in this section of China for many months and even years before the world heard about it through the wrecking of the train. When the foreign prisoners were taken to Paozuku mountain, they discovered and made known to the world that a number of Chinese captives including nearly 100 little children had been held prisoners there for periods ranging up to three years under most horrifying conditions. By using Chinese captives to gain their ends the bandits had been unsuccessful, so they hit upon the plan of seizing foreigners and using them. And after they had seized the foreigners they marched these defenceless people including women in their night clothing with exposed limbs and bodies and bleeding and bruised feet through numberless villages for the purpose of exhibiting them to the crowds of villagers and farmers. This was done for the sole purpose of impressing the people of the district with the strength and prowess of the bandits. Other affairs which have happened since such as the dastardly murder of Father Melotto, the Italian Catholic priest after the bandits had failed to obtain a ransom for him and the present case of the kidnapping of two elderly British women missionaries in Honan province who have now been in the hands of the bandits for practically three weeks, gives the lie to the statement in the pamphlet that there was no anti-foreign sentiment in the bandit affair. We have hoped all along that the entire sordid story of the Lincheng affair would never be told for the sake of the good name of the Chinese people generally who are the chief sufferers on account of the internal military-anarchy, but the public may learn the whole sordid story if further literature calculated to condone the Lincheng and similar outrages is put out along the lines of the pamphlet issued through the good offices of the *Far Eastern Times*.

ADVERTISING MANCHURIA OUT OF CHINA

THE Washington Conference definitely settled the question that Manchuria is a part of China proper and as such is covered by the Nine Power Treaty signed by America, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, China and Japan. This treaty definitely establishes, as far as a treaty can establish anything, the territorial and administrative sovereignty of the Republic of China, Manchuria of course included. Japan signed this treaty in good faith and later it was duly and solemnly ratified in a constitutional manner by the Japanese government at Tokyo. Now in spite of the action of the Japanese government, the Japanese administration of the South Manchuria Railway, which is half Japanese government and half private, is conducting an extensive advertising campaign in American magazines calculated to create the impression that Manchuria is not a part of China—that it is a separate country having relations with China—but under the guidance of Japan. Briefly, the Japanese administration of the South Manchuria Railway is trying through the expenditure of advertising money in the leading American magazines to undo the work of the Washington Conference. This advertising campaign has been in progress for many months and many of the statements contained in the advertising copy constitute definite grounds for official protest on the part of the Chinese government if the government had its eyes open to the real purpose of the directors of the South Manchuria Railway Company in connection with this campaign. For example an advertisement which appeared in the October number of *Asia* and also in other leading American magazines the same month speaks of Manchuria as "the old forbidden provinces of Manchuria" and tells of the annual migration of Shantung coolies into that district from "China proper." After painting the beauties and advantages of Manchuria under the administration of the South Manchurian Railway, the advertisement states that many of these coolies remain in Manchuria where "They find in this rapidly developing country—with its new railways and industries, its rich farmlands, and its *enlightened civic administration*—the promise of a better life." The advertisement also states that in the zone of the railway, "the important Chinese holidays are officially observed and Chinese traditions respected." Quite a concession! The contents of this advertisement as well as most of the others along the same line which we have seen constitute an insult to the intelligence of China and America as well, both of which countries as well as Japan understand fully the proper status of Manchuria as a definite part of China just as much as California is part of the United States. There can be no objection to any legitimate advertising of the South Manchuria Railway in America intended to attract American tourists, American business or American capital, but the advertising copy at least should stick to travel and business and not attempt to mislead the American people in reference to a vital international political question of very great significance in the relations of America and the Chinese Republic. If the Chinese Government hasn't sufficient enterprise to combat this sinister advertising campaign, then we would suggest that some of the bright young diplomats in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, translate these advertisements and present them to His Excellency, General Chang Tso-ling. They should provide interesting winter reading for that military-minded gentleman.

Has Japan Become a Second-Rate Power?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

JAPAN, and especially official and commercial Japan, is still dazed by the shock of the earthquake September 1, which laid Yokohama flat, while the fires that followed put five-eighths of Tokyo in ruins and both earthquake and fire destroyed the great naval base at Yokosuka, dealing a blow to the Japanese Navy from which it can hardly recover in the period of the ten years cessation of armament race, as the price of which she was allotted a navy 60 percent of the strength of Great Britain or the United States. Many doubted that Japan, in view of her industrial and financial debauch, could continue her naval program. But no one has any doubts now; Japan is out of it. Also she must make gigantic cuts in her army while delaying her naval construction, and at the same time that she is compelled by necessity to reduce her garrisons in Korea and Manchuria she also will be forced to cease the pouring of hundreds of millions of yen annually into what her imperialists have been pleased to term Mansen, as if the Liaotung leased territory was actually hers to couple with Korea and name as she pleased.

It cannot be done. The visitation of September 1 not only caused an economic loss which is still conservatively estimated at ten billion yen, but also, in the opinion of many of her best leaders, has reduced her to the level of a second-rate power, both politically and commercially. In fact, one Japanese of keen intelligence said Japan must now be ranked below Italy. But none of the public men of Japan will admit that she has suffered a worse blow than if she had been defeated in a major war. They are to be admired for their courage, but they all know that Japan sooner or later must admit that she must abandon her policy of imperialism and devote her energies for the next decade, and perhaps for the next generation, to the reconstitution of her own tight little islands. Her power and prestige on the mainland of Asia are gone; her commercial advantages there are threatened. It is no occasion to gloat, but to sympathize.

Retrenchment is the cry that is echoing through the ruins of the departments in Tokyo while the soldiers are busy dynamiting the walls that are still standing and clearing away the debris that in spite of the huge funeral pyres yet contain the bodies of many dead, as is evidenced by the odors. Parliament probably will be convened in emergency session to provide the necessary money for reconstruction. It cannot be obtained by raising the taxes, for these already are a burden upon the people and in addition many items have been put on the free list because of their requirement for building purposes, and this loss of revenue also must be made up. Billions of yen must be borrowed in foreign markets to rebuild her cities, restore her communications and reconstitute her industries. The interest alone on this borrowing, not to mention amortization, will add further millions to the annual impost on the people. Japan must retrench and retrench severely. She can only do it by lopping off her contributions to her colonies, reduce her navy below the limit set at Washington and confine her army to the strict duties of a home defense organization. If the star of Imperialism has not set, then at least the Rising Sun must halt in its ascendency toward the meridian. It is a gloomy view—an unpleasant one for Japan—but it must be looked squarely in the face.

Japan had overstretched herself even before the earthquake. The day of reckoning was almost at hand. The war with Russia in 1904 was the birth of the New Japan; the visitation of nineteen years later stripped her of her veneer of solidity, exposed the inflated skeleton on which she had reared her unsubstantial structure—left her as bare as the day before Admiral Togo sailed out of Shimonoseki Strait in search of the Russian fleet. "I come to bury Caesar; not to praise him," said Marc Anthony. Let us, then, look at matters quite frankly, just as the Japanese themselves will do as soon as they recover from the shocks, and they are still going on, nearly forty days later.

The Bureau of Finance has held up the mirror and has fixed the budget for the year 1924 at less than a billion yen. To accommodate the new charges that must be added there must be slashes of the estimates. The retrenchment will reach into every department of the government, even to education, which is a hard blow to the Japanese, especially with one of her chief universities a ruin and hundreds of her schools gone. It is ordered also that enterprises already launched be curtailed within the limits of possibility or else entirely or partly postponed. All government undertakings hitherto undertaken but rendered impossible or next to impossible by the disaster are to be suspended indefinitely. The plan of issuing loan bonds associated with government enterprises and the promised aid to the entrepreneurs in the South Manchuria railway zone and elsewhere is to be thoroughly revised. Expenditures rendered necessary by the calamity will be estimated as a supplementary budget. Everything else will be pruned to the quick.

"Give till it hurts" was the cry that sold Liberty Bonds in the United States during the World War. Japan—all Japan—must invent a similar slogan. Perhaps it will be: "Save if you omit one meal a day," for the necessity is great and the patriotism of the Japanese is not to be excelled anywhere. Thrift is the urgent necessity. Japan's borrowing power in the present situation is limited by the ability of her people to restrain their expenditures. The cry of "Homeland first!" soon will be raised; Imperialism, Mistress-of-the-Pacific boasts, Asia-for-the-Asiatics cries have passed into the limbo of the forgotten past. It is a New Japan indeed—blanched by earthquake, purified by fire. An entire world even cumbersome, ungovernable China—will lend a helping hand to the New Japan. There will be no recrimitations, no I-told-you-so; the past is buried in the ruins, the ashes scattered by the winds that followed. Yet Japan must take the first step herself, as she certainly will do.

The day of reckoning was near at hand even before the catastrophe. Japan had been unable to deflate from the expansion that succeeded the orgy of reckless spending which followed the easily-won gains that the treaty of Versailles ratified. For the further enrichment of her narikins and the wild reaching out for imperialism she had been borrowing sums abroad at as high as ten percent interest and the government at the time of the disaster was doing its best to restrain this borrowing as it was continuing the high range of prices. The country had not recovered from the panic of April, 1920, due to overbuying by the people and overextension by the banks. The latter were at the time of the visitations carrying huge quantities of real estate taken when loans were defaulted. These, owing to the lax banking methods in force in a country where there are 3000 banks and only two bank examiners, were still being carried on the books as loans, so the showing of the banks is not actually what it appeared. Bank deposits represented but five percent of the supposed wealth of the country. Except for thirteen great banks, which held the bulk of the deposits on September 1, eight of these being in Tokyo and five in Osaka—and a number of sound commercial banks like the Yokohama Specie, the banks are severely strained, as presently will be revealed when settling-days come. Hundreds of the smaller banks will be unable to survive.

The total reserves of Japan are estimated to be 1,600,000,000 yen, of which Yen 600,000,000 were held abroad at the time of the earthquake. The total damage caused by the disaster is estimated at ten billion yen. The insurance loss in Tokyo alone has been placed at two and a half billions, while less than half the losses suffered are covered by insurance. The British re-insurers, holding 80 percent of the reinsurance, decided early that they would not pay, as the fires plainly were the result of the earthquake. The Japanese insurance companies frankly admitted that they would become bankrupt if they paid more than six percent, of the losses.

A proposal has been made that if the state will grant the sum of 100,000,000 yen, the insurance companies will pay up to the amount of their capital. Even this may not be done, as the matter is being left to a referendum of the stockholders. It is admitted that most of the fire insurance companies in Japan were of the fly-by-night order, since the country has been lacking in strict regulations regarding financial operations. This is one of the reforms that is certain to come as a result of the disaster.

To make matters worse, trade and industry were at low ebb. Only one-fourth the factories were working full time and only about half were going at half capacity. Prosperity existed in the silk market, but in that only. The United States was taking monthly about 30,000 bales, bringing sixty million yen a month into the country, or at least offsetting purchases in America by that amount. The stubbornness of the Tonyo, or silk brokers' trust, in refusing to permit the shipment, even temporarily, from any other port than Yokohama, virtually shut off the exports of raw silk for a full month, caused an economic loss of two thousand yen for every bale that was not shipped. The annual buying capacity of the United States is 400,000 bales of raw silk, and the almost complete suspension of shipments in September and early October, when Baron Den, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, tried to bring the Silk Trust to its senses at the demand of the Silk Association of America, caused a direct loss to Japan of the value of the difference between thirty thousand bales monthly and the actual shipments. This deficiency cannot be made good. The silk market could not wait, for the buyers of the great silk-selling stores turned to other textiles, such as poplins, imitation silk and, imitation-silk and cotton for the winter trade in the United States.

Except for silk, business generally was bad. Cotton had been off for a long time, and with wages rising and so many spindles damaged or destroyed in the earthquake this industry has suffered a blow that must be reckoned with in the financial operations necessary to put Japan on her feet again. The damage to the spinning industry is estimated to be about 28 percent, of the spindle capacity. The total number of spindles rendered useless or inoperative is placed at 977,663 and the monthly capacity of the damaged spindles is estimated by the trade at 27,237 bales. Another serious situation in this outlook is that already Japan had been suffering from Chinese competition and because of the high cost of labor in Japan many Japanese firms had been erecting plants in the neighborhood of Shanghai, Tsingtao and Tientsin. Now, with replacement necessary and certain further rises in wages, it is feared that the cotton industry will suffer a serious blow, and some even express the opinion that Japan will no longer be able to compete with the United States and Great Britain in this trade in the Orient The number of spindles destroyed September 1 was 208,704, while 293,540 crumbled under the shocks and 475,919 were partly damaged.

The weaving machines suffered slighter loss, the number of looms destroyed being put at 300 and the number damaged at 5139. A total of 208,704 spindles depending upon Yokohama as the port of entry for cotton were destroyed, while the work of restoration of spindles in the plants that have crumbled will require more than a year and a vast outlay of capital. The partly damaged works can be restored in about six months.

The iron and steel markets were dead at the time of the earthquake, owing chiefly to overbuying at the time of the excitement following passive resistance on the Ruhr. Rubber was so cheap that it was actually lower than in Singapore. The hemp market was quiet, rope was stagnant and there was no export of braid. The tendency of the down-and-outs in the various lines of depressed or over-extended industry was to amalgamate and await a favorable day. This doubtful remedy has been rendered of no avail by the disaster.

Only one man has come out with anything like definite figures, and this is Mayor Nagata of Tokyo, who has hurried the rough draft of the city-planning scheme and reports that the reconstruction of Tokyo so far as the share of the municipality is concerned, will require the expenditure of at least 2, 350,000,000 yen, covering a period of twenty years, which he estimates is the minimum time in which Tokyo can be rebuilt. This is wholly aside from the cost of rebuilding the government institutions or the universities. It was even possible that the sum might reach the total of 2,600,000,000 yen, he informed the Municipal Council.

Among the improvements contemplated are 52.7 miles of underground railway lines at an estimated cost of 210,000,000 yen. The extension and widening of the canals is put at 290,000,000 yen. Then come the construction of great trunk thoroughfares, the creation of a system of broad streets and the increase of the parks to a total of 2375 acres. It will be necessary under this plan to extend considerably the present city limits to provide these improvements and accommodate the population of the present day, without reckoning on the growth of twenty years, which if it continues might find the present plan inadequate.

Mayor Nagata contemplates the expenditure of 100,000,000 yen for harbor development to permit the entry of vessels up to 10,000 tons, the sum of 70,000,000 yen for waterworks and 150,000,000 yen for sewerage. His plan proposes enlargement of the area of canals from the present 5 to 9.6 percent of the total area; the streets from 16.1 to 24.3 percent and parks from 2.3 to 11.5 percent. The rebuilding of Tokyo alone is a staggering item, yet only a fraction.

Of courage Japan has displayed an abundance in the face of her catastrophe, but of statesmanship and ability to grasp the fundamentals she seems to be lacking. No one has yet risen to the occasion. The Cabinet is engaged in various plans and is having various estimates prepared. and the bankers of Japan are sounding out the bankers of the United States. Yet the Diet will assemble shortly and thus far not a single concrete plan has been drafted for submission to it; not even a fairly reliable estimate of requirements is to be had. It is necessary to talk in billions of yen. I have been diligently trying to find some one brave enough to venture a guess, but have failed utterly.

The relief flag flying upon automobiles and in front of headquarters is the banner of the Rising Sun with its rays cut into one quarter through the center. of the great red center. Can it be a prophecy that Japan has been so hard hit as all this? A sympathetic world hopes not; it extends a helping hand, but with this assurance: Japan must cast off recklessness in finance and business, daring in expansion and exploitation, efforts to keep pace in Western ways with Occidental powers and come out with the slogan "Japan for Japan, First, Last and All the Time." There are many hands outstretched. A quarter flag is better than no flag at all, perhaps even preferable to the Japanese masses, who are docile, kind, industrious and home-loving.

Tokyo. October 6, 1923

Associated American Chambers in China Hold Successful Meeting

The development of a definite American policy toward China, an increase of the American military and naval forces in China up to their full treaty status, opposition to relinquishment of extraterritoriality at the present time, and a number of other important matters affecting the relations of China and the United States were the subjects of resolutions adopted at the second annual conference of American Chambers of Commerce of China which closed its session on Wednesday, October 17, after two busy days of work. This year for the first time, the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila was represented by a delegate, A. G Henerson. The other delegates were: Myron Simon, Tientsin; F. J. Deane, Peking; R. A. Frost, Hankow and the following representing the Shanghai chamber; J. Harold Dollar, H. A. Wiley, H. B. Lane, N. H. Kennedy, F. F. Fairman and J. B. Powell.

The subjects considered included, illegal taxation contrary to treaty provisions, disorder in China, purchase of consular property by the United States government, American policy toward China, extraterritoriality, the special tariff conference authorized by the Washington Conference, exchange of news between China and the United States, improvement in the Yangtsze patrol, opposition to frequent changes in American officialdom in China, China's default upon American loans, obligations for materials purchased by the Chinese government, claims against the government for property destroyed by bandits and uncontrolled soldiery, improvements in the status of the U. S. Court for China, endorsement of the Rogers Bill now in Congress which is intended to improve the status of the U. S. consular and diplomatic services, approval of the action of the State Department in ruling that obligations of American citizens against the Chinese government railways for materials sold, to the effect that these obligations have priority in payment over interest payments on the bonded indebtedness. It is the intention of the Associated Chambers to publish the results of the meeting in pamphlet form for general distribution in the United States.

On the subject of American policy toward China, it was decided to recommend to Washington that in the continued failure of France to ratify the Washington Conference treaties, that the United States take up at once with the interested powers willing to cooperate in the matter of a definite policy toward China on account of the present serious internal situation. On the subject of disorder in China, a very strong resolution condemning the present condition of military-anarchy was passed which recommended that the proper protection of American lives and property necessitated an immediate strengthening of the U. S. military and naval forces in this part of the world to their full treaty strength. This includes the bringing of the American regiment stationed in Tientsin under the Boxer protocol of 1901 up to its full strength, an increase in the marine guard at Peking and the addition of six new patrol boats to the Yangtsze squadron. On the subject of extraterritoriality it was decided that no action should be taken toward consideration of relinquishments on the part of the United States in view of the present disturbed situation of China.

On the subject of the U.S. Court for China a measure now in the hands of the legal committee of the Shanghai Chamber received the approval of the Association and as soon as drafted in proper form will be sent to Washington for introduction in the coming session of Congress. The measure provides for the transfer of the U. S. Court for China from the nominal jurisdiction of the State Department to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. It also provides for raising the status of the present court commissioner to that of an assistant judge and also the creation of a modified from of jury trial considered to be workable in China. Another measure of special interest to American residents of the Far East was approval given a measure submitted by the Manila Chamber which includes a strong recommendation of Governor-General Wood that the U. S. government forego collection of income taxes upon American citizens residing abroad who derive their incomes abroad.

The annual conference closed with a dinner at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday evening, October 17 which was attended by members of the committee of the Shanghai chamber, visiting delegates and leaders of the American missionary bodies.

Protection of Alien Chinese

BY H. F. MACNAIR

IN the first article of this series on the Chinese in foreign lands the writer drew attention in a figurative manner to the difference in the position of the foreigner in China and that of the native of this land in foreign countries.[1] In the light of the recent Lincheng outrage and the diplomatic correspondence which has followed, not to mention the indignation which has been justly aroused in the minds of both Chinese and foreigners, it may be of interest and even of value to spend a little time on a more detailed consideration of cases which in some ways seem almost parallel. It is not with the idea of defending the action of bandits in this sorely tried country that mention is made of the sufferings of Chinese in foreign lands; a consideration of this, however, may serve to throw light on the attitude taken by Dr. Wellington Koo in his recent answer to the diplomats of Peking.

The total absence of protection for the persons and possessions of Chinese residing abroad prior to the treaty period of the last century has been noted hitherto. Such settlers had to depend upon the capricious and ever changing policies of the governments under which they were living, and in case these governments failed them, as they often did, they depended on their own ability to protect themselves. Their tenaciousness in weathering storms and their unusual ability in uniting to protect themselves by both active and passive methods, together with their plastic system of immigration protected them from extermination at the hands of even most bloody and unrelenting governments or peoples. This is illustrated in the earlier cases of the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies, and in more recent times in the United States and Australia.

The Chinese are not a migrating people; they have not gone out *en masse* and consequently have not as a rule been called on to wage war either offensively or defensively for the annexation of lands for settlement outside of China proper. In a minor degree they are an emigrating people, whose method of exploitation has been economic rather than political. Their characteristics of passive resistance instead of positive action have exposed them to more injuries and persecutions extending over a longer period than has been experienced by any other people in history. Nevertheless they have prospered exceedingly, a fact, by the way, which may be accepted as a vindication of their methods and worthy of consideration by those who hold that the principles of the Sermon on the Mount is either impractical or lacking in relation to modern Imperialism.

Persecution of the Chinese has been carried on by two methods: injuries by individuals and by mob violence, a few instances of which are to be mentioned below, and injuries by government, that is discrimination against Chinese by economic and social legislation which are reserved for later discussion.

Thirteen years ago that distinguished student of international law, Mr. Elihu Root, under whose orders as Secretary of War American troops came to China in 1900, and who later became Secretary of State, delivered an address before the American Society of International Law on the subject of the protection of citizens residing abroad.[2] After dwelling at considerable length upon the causes resulting in modern times of large numbers of foreigners in many lands the speaker passed to the consideration of the forms or methods of protecting aliens. "The simplest form of protection is that exercised by strong countries whose citizens are found in parts of the earth under the jurisdiction of governments whose control is inadequate for the preservation of order."[3] An example of this was the advance on Peking when the lives of foreign citizens were imperilled by the Boxers.

"As between countries which maintain effective government for the maintenance of order within their territories, the protection of one country for its nationals in foreign territory can be exercised only by calling upon the government of the other country for the performance of its international duty, and the measure of one country's international obligation is the measure of the other country's right. The rule of obligation is perfectly distinct and settled. Each country is bound to give to the nationals of another country in its territory the benefit of the same laws, the same administration, the same protection, and the same redress for injury which it gives to its own citizens, and neither more nor less; provided the protection which the country gives to its own citizens conforms to the established standard of civilization.

". . . . The standard to which the rule appeals is a standard of right, and not necessarily of actual performance. The foreigner is entitled to have the protection and redress which the citizen is entitled to have, and the fact that the citizen may not have insisted upon his rights, and may be content with tax administration which fails to secure them to him, furnishes no reason why the foreigner should not insist upon them and no excuse for denying them to him. It is a practical standard and has regard always to the possibilities of government under existing conditions. The rights of the foreigner vary as the rights of the citizen vary between ordinary and peaceful times and times of disturbance and tumult; between settled and ordinary communities and frontier regions and mining camps."[4] Surely no standard could be more fair; nor can we with justice cavil at the scholar and statesman who has laid down the standard.

II.

With the discovery of gold in Australia in the middle of the nineteenth century and the influx of Chinese to the diggings, friction arose between the white and yellow miners. As early as 1854 Sir Charles Hotham, governor of the Colony of Victoria, created a Chinese Protectorate under a trustworthy officer served with interpreters in order to protect and control the Chinese and their interests, and to avoid, in so far as was possible, conflicts between the miners of different races.[5] This seems to have been the earliest attempt on the part of an Australian colony to handle the Chinese problem in a constructive manner.

From 1855[6] onward to the period immediately following the unification of Australia various acts limiting the entrance of Chinese, and imposing heavy taxation on them were passed. Protest on the part of the Chinese Minister in London in 1888 was without effect other than the further irritation of the Australians who felt that Lord Salisbury, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was treating them as "school children who can be called to account by the Prime Minister of England."[7]

The example of Sir Charles Hotham was not followed in other colonies. On the rich gold-fields of Burrangon or Lambing Flant in New South Wales occurred in 1861 a crisis between the Whites and the Chinese, the latter being accused of "picking the eyes" out of the field! Public meetings were held by the white miners in which the question was discussed "whether Burrangong was a European or a Chinese territory", and where fiercely worded denunciatory resolutions were passed. Considerable rioting occurred; the Chinese were expelled from their claims, their tents were destroyed, and their persons subjected to much ill usage and indignity.

The Colonial government at Sydney on receiving word of the troubles despatched almost two hundred soldiers with two 12 lb. field-pieces to restore order, and the Premier, Mr. Charles Cowper, went to Burrangong where he addressed the miners, insisting on order and promising to review the situation and bring about a satisfactory state of affairs when peace should be restored. Some of the Chinese departed to other fields and the few who remained were no longer greatly disturbed.[8]

In 1888 there was a renewed anti-Chinese outbreak in New South Wales due largely to the arrival in April of some three hundred Chinese immigrants. A great public meeting was held on May 4, in Sydney, and pressure was brought to bear upon the Premier and his government to prevent the landing of the newcomers. During that month many Chinese were brutally assaulted, and one of their mining camps was burned. The agitation was unfortunately not restricted to New South Wales; in Victoria large meetings in which the call for Chinese exclusion was loud and insistent were held in Melbourne and in Ballarat; in Brisbane, Queensland, the Chinese quarter was invaded by some two hundred toughs who maltreated many of the inhabitants and wrecked almost all of the Chinese shops and dwellings. A historian of Australia commenting on this condition of affairs notes that at this time "there were only 35,000 Chinese in the whole of Australia... Surely this was a small measure of leaven to sap the morals of 3,250,000 of presumably intelligent people."[9] No mention of compensation to any Chinese for personal injury or loss of property in any of these attacks is made. The greatest guaranty of safety for the Chinese in Australia lies perhaps in the fact that since 1901 they have been practically excluded from entering the country.

1. Glimpses of the Chinese Abroad—The Ming Period in The *Weekly Review*, Vol XXIV, No. 3 (March 17, 1923): 81-2.
2. The Basis of Protection to Citizens Residing Abroad in Amer. Jour. International Law, Vol. IV (1910); 5 17-28.
3. Ibid. 520.
4. I bid. 521, 523.
5. Rusden History of Australia II: 713-note.
6. I bid. III: 48.
7. Turner History of the Colony of Victoria II: 271.
8. Coghlan and Ewing, Progress of Australasia: 56-9,378-9.

The Threatening Cotton Famine in China

BY F. F. FUNG

ACCORDING to Prof. John A. Todd, cotton economist of England, the meaning of the world demand for cotton may be interpreted as (1) the quantity of cotton products consumed by the world, (2) the quantity of lint-cotton spun by the cotton mills of the world, and (3) the amount of lint-cotton which the economic capacity of the world can afford to buy. Unquestionably, more and more cotton products are to be consumed each year due to the large deficiency of them in Europe and Asia. The quantity spun at the cotton mills will, in the long run, greatly increase, notwithstanding the fact that many mills were destroyed in the Great War, and that the cost of labor is tremendously high. The only thing that checks or confines the quantity of cotton demanded by the world is the economic incapacity of the world. Nevertheless, such incapacity will no longer exist as soon as the economic conditions of the world become so much improved that people can afford more for their clothing. For these and other reasons, we can safely conclude that the world will demand more cotton. It has been estimated that an additional quantity of 1,500,000 bales of lint-cotton should be produced every year in order to meet the demand of the world market.

As the demand for cotton is so large and increasing, there should be also an extensive supply. The countries that supply the world with this raw material are the United States, India, Egypt, China, Russia, Brazil, Peru, Argentine, and Mexico. The United States supplies most of the cotton. But due to the damage done by the boll-weevils introduced from Mexico and the expensive labor, the acreage of land devoted to the growing of cotton is decreasing. India again has little hope to secure a rapid increase of production of cotton though the yield per acre can be increased under improved methods of culture, and the acreage for growing long-staple cotton can be enlarged. The cotton area in Egypt may be enlarged, but this requires large capital for breaking land and irrigation. Russia struggling with famines for several successive years, has no strength to produce more cotton. The growing of cotton in Brazil, Argentine, etc. restricted by hot weather, expensive labor, and tendency of vegetative growth of cotton plants also means little to the tremendous supply of cotton to the world market. The only nation that will be able to succeed the United States in holding the responsibility of supplying cotton to the world market is China. Both her climatic and soil conditions are just as favorable as those in the United States. Her cheap labor and unused land where cotton can be successfully raised, and the absence of boll-weevils are decidedly three additional advantages over the United States. At present, China is ranked third as a cotton-producing country. But if the cotton industry is continually improved it will not be surprising to find China the largest cotton-producing country next to the United States in a score of years. As to quality of cotton, it is also possible in China to produce as good quality as that of the American cotton.

But how much cotton does China produce now? Is the amount annually produced sufficient to supply the demand of her own market? It was reported by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association that 8,310,355 piculs, or more than 2,000,000 bales, of lint-cotton were produced in the year of 1922, and 9,361,360 piculs, in 1919.

This hardly suffices the market demand in this country. The cotton mills in China alone needs about 6,300,000 piculs a year to continue running the 1,800,000 Chinese spindles, and about 11,430,000 piculs a year to run all the spindles (about 3,260,000) which all the cotton mills now possess. The following table on importation and exportation of Chinese cotton aims to explain the marketing conditions of cotton in China and the cotton famine there.

	Importation		*Exportation*	
	Piculs	*Taels*	*Piculs*	*Taels*
1912	279,192	6,179,852	805,711	17,021,093
1913	134,735	3,017,318	738,812	16,235,604
1914	126,488	2,872,118	659,704	12,339,549
1915	364,390	6,651,841	725,955	13,700,496
1916	407,644	8,068,790	851,037	17,091,073
1917	300,128	6,406,224	832,463	20,035,862
1918	190,110	6,070,517	1,292,094	37,887,337
1919	239,003	6,499,073	1,072,040	30,253,447
1920	678,297	17,993,170	376,230	9,224,512
1921	1,682,526	35,867,000	609,481	16,483,000

From the above table we learn that production of cotton on our own lands is insufficient to meet the demand of the cotton mills, and that, in 1921, more than one and one half million piculs were imported from foreign countries (largely from the United States and India). Since 1918, the amount of imported cotton has increased in successive years and that of exported cotton has decreased. In the year 1921, importation exceeds exportation to the amount of little more than one million piculs with a total value of about 20,000,000 taels. So long as this condition prevails in China, the following perils, which are great impediments to the industrial development of China are imminent:

1. The reduction of the number of cotton mills and the number of spindles of each mill or the decline of the productive power of cotton mills to a low ebb. (The number of spindles has already been reduced to one half of that in the former days on account of insufficient supply of raw cotton. It will keep on reducing if attention is not paid to the improvement of the cotton industry).
2. The increasing of the cost of cotton products which influences the economic condition of society a great deal.
3. The outflow of national resources for purchasing foreign cotton products or raw cotton.
4. The unemployment of laborers due to the closing of cotton mills and other factories whose establishment depends upon the supply of materials from the cotton mills.

Only the four above-mentioned perils, which have actually come into China, are enough to impede the industrial development of this great nation. They together cause the cotton famine in China. If methods of relief are not produced and practised in a short time one more peril will be added to the list of four, i. e., the control of the cotton industry by foreign nations. As the demand for high production of cotton is a universal one, people of every country are interested in seeing this crop grow in lands other than their own as well as in their own country. As China enjoys favorable conditions for cotton growing such as are not found in many parts of the world and as she maintains a good cotton market, people from other countries will come and get hold of the cotton industry, if we, the Chinese, do not make the effort to do so.

Attempts at Averting the Cotton Famine in China.

The attempts of averting the cotton famine are various in number but the fundamental ones are noted in the following list:

(1) extension of the cotton-growing area.
(2) increase of mow-yield.
(3) improvement of quality of cotton.
(4) a system for applying the above methods.

Extension of the cotton-growing area.—China has a larger area of land more suitable for raising cotton than the United States. The Hwangho Valley including Shansi, Shensi, Honan, Szechwan, Hunan, Shantung and Chihli, and the Yangtze Valley including Szechwan, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsu Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsu are all cotton-producing regions. At present, there are only 30,000,000 mow or about 5,000,000 acres of land in China that are devoted to cotton growing and the annual production of lint from this area is only 8,000,000 piculs (average of four years counting from 1922). There remains the great possibility of extending the area of land for growing cotton. Especially in the Yangtze Valley and in places where opium has commanded a general planting can cotton be grown with great success. Therefore, if the extension work is urgently and effectively carried on, the area of cotton land can be increased into 100,000,000 mow within a decade.

Increase of Mow-yield.—The yield per mow of cotton fibre in China is only 27 catties against 45 catties of the Egyptian cotton, or only 3/5 of the latter. Other things being equal, if the yield per mow is in some way increased as high as the Egyptian cotton, the country will gain a 40% increase of production (about 3,000,000 piculs), or a value of about 11,000,000 taels. Results of cotton experiments conducted by the Southeastern University, the University of Nanking, and other institutions have proved it is possible to improve the quality of Chinese cotton so that the mow-yield can be made as high as that of the Egyptian cotton. To do this, the following items should be fully considered: (1) methods of culture, (2) purity of variety, (3) methods of controlling pests and diseases (4) care to damages done by wind, flood, and drought, (5) application of phosphorus fertilizers, and (6) improvement of farm implements. If all the leaders of agricultural enterprises and experts in agriculture would gather together and deliberate carefully on the above items in order to devise methods of putting them into practice, then increase of mow yield would be an easy matter.

Improvement of the quality of cotton fibre—The Chinese native cotton is of very poor quality. The fibre is not only

short but also coarse. The Chinese cotton mills spin largely the coarse yarn. For making the fine yarn they need to have cotton fibre of improved quality. According to Mr. Luh Fu Cheo, an expert in the spinning and weaving industry, if China aims to produce all the cotton cloth for her people without any importation, she needs to add 4,000,000 more spindles to the number which she now has. In making this addition of spindles there should be 1,750,000 piculs of improved cotton for spinning fine yarn. Since 1920, China has imported more and more cotton of good quality from America. If we desire to import as little as possible from America we must work for better quality on the part of our Chinese cotton and acclimatize the promising American varieties at the same time. The College of Agriculture of the Southeastern University has done much to improve the quality of the Chinese cotton. The lint-length of a few special varieties of cotton, under intensified selection and improvement, has been raised from 8/10 of an inch (the length of ordinary Chinese cotton) to about one inch (the length of the imported American cotton). When seeds from such improved varieties are distributed and multiplied the quality of Chinese cotton will be much improved. Acclimatization of American cotton by the University has also given much promise. Two American varieties, Acala and Trice, with a lint-length of 1 13/16 inches and 7/8 of an inch respectively, have been acclimatized here for several years and their seeds has been distributed in certain localities. A very bad practice of planting American cotton is to introduce large quantities of exotic seeds and distribute directly. As foreign seeds are likely to deteriorate very quickly in China they have to be acclimatized in the beginning. Direct distribution of newly-imported American cotton seeds is a great impediment to the improvement of quality and should be stopped at once.

System for applying the above methods.-Many organizations and institutions have carried on the work of cotton improvement. Most of them have done successful work. But in order to apply effectively the above methods and to accomplish the entire work, cotton experiment stations must be established in all those places where conditions are favorable for this crop. Both the Southeastern University and the University of Nanking have accomplished much in applying the above methods. But their present work is not extensive enough to obtain quick results. A good plan for cotton improvement and extension, proposed by the Cotton Improvement and Extension Committee in the College of Agriculture of National Southeastern University, is outlined as follows:

Experimental Stations shall be established in the ten cotton-producing provinces, namely, Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Hupeh. There shall be eighteen sections in the ten above-mentioned provinces, where cotton improvement work is possible. In each section, a central experiment station, comprising not less than 500 mow, is to be established and to be located with reference to certain requirements. There will be also established in each section of the cotton districts at least 20 seed farms, each comprising not less than 100 mow subordinated to the central experiment station. Activities may be considered under two headings: Research and Extension. The research work, with which the committee is in charge, consists of breeding, culture, prevention and control of insects and diseases, and improvement of implements. The Experimental Stations and the Seed Farms partake of the extension work, the chief items of which are to multiply the improved seeds, to improve the cultural methods, to make possible the improvement of other crops, to carry on demonstrative lectures and exhibitions on cotton cult ure, and to distribute information on good methods of growing cotton,

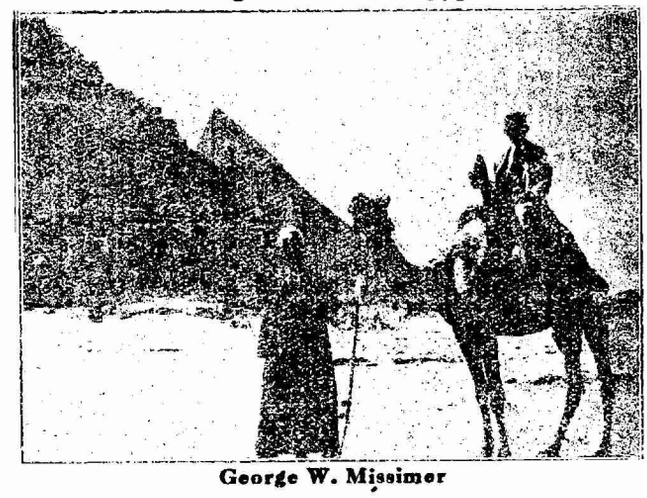
The College of Agriculture, which has proposed the above plan, is now executing it with effort. It has already established stations in Kiangsu, Honan, Hupeh, and Chihli. Those in Kiangsu, and Honan are the greatest. In Kiangsu, the three sub-stations, two in Nanking and one in Kiangpo, taken together, have an area of 579 mow, which is sufficient for the needs of the proposed experiment station of the Gin-ling Section. The Chenchow sub-station in Honan comprises an area of 460 mow, and with a little expansion, it can be used for the proposed experiment station of the Kai-feng Section. As to the Huchang Section, the Kiangsu provincial authority has expressed the intention to make a yearly appropriation of $10,000, beginning with the coming autumn, for the establishment of a station in Nan-Hwei, which will serve as the experiment station for the Hunan Section with the Yang-Shih station and the Ying-yang Station of the College changed into seed farms. The Pao-ting substation can be expanded and used as the experiment station for the Pao-ting Section. The Wuchang and the Hankow substations can be utilized as seed-farms, or if expanded, as the experiment station for the Kiangnan Section.

Besides those established by the College there are a number of other cotton experiment stations distributed in the different provinces. There are four in Chihli, one in Shantung, three in Shansi, two in Honan, one in Shensi, three in Kiangsu, one in Chekiang, and three in Hupeh. They are established by various organizations and institutions, namely the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Cotton Promotion Associations, Provincial Cotton Stations, the University of Nanking, the Cotton Department of the Nantung College, Provincial Bureau of Industry, Provincial Agricultural institutions, etc. "From these cotton experiment stations, if the First and the Fourth Cotton Experiment Stations of Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the Tien-Tsin Cotton Station are expanded by increasing their funds, area, and staff, they can be used as experiment stations for the Paoting section and Ta-ming section. The First Agriculture Substation in Handan and the Tsin Shien Cotton Sub-station can be used as seed farms. The remainder such as the Shantung Provincial Cotton Station in the Fing-ching Section, the Shensi Provincial Cotton Station in the Ho-tung Section, the Second Cotton Station of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the Cotton Department of the Nantung College in the Tung-hai Section, the Chekiang Provincial Cotton Station in the Hui-chi Section, the Third Cotton Station of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in the Kiang-han Section, if given additional funds and staff, can be used as the experiment stations for their respective sections. Again the College may co-operate with the cotton department of the University of Nanking to carry on experiment work in the Chinling Section: the First Cotton Station in Kaifeng and the First and the Second Cotton Station of the Provincial Bureau of Industry of Hupeh may be used as seed farms."

This is what the College Agriculture of the Southeastern University and other institutions have done. But the amount of work already done constitutes only a small part of that outlined in the plan. To relieve the cotton famine in China, the proposed plan must be seen in complete execution. Cooperation is all the time needed in making this attempt of the College successful. This will not simply mean a relieving of the cotton famine in China, but a great development of Chinese industry,—a benefit to the whole world.

Office of the Dean, College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University, Nanking, October, 10, 1923.

Shanghai Editor in Egypt



George W. Missimer

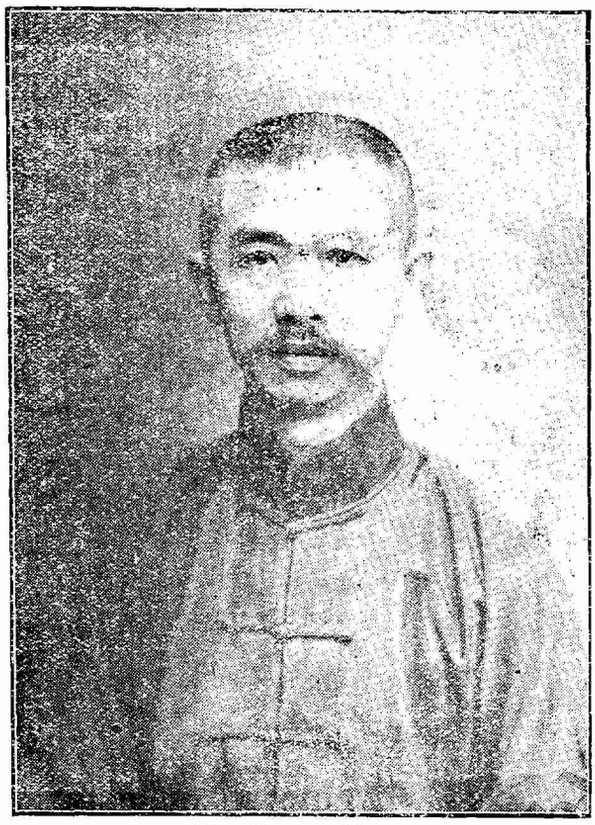
George W. Missimer, formerly connected with the *China Observer*, Shanghai, and a resident in the Orient for the past twenty years, engaged in newspaper work on various publications, recently departed for America by way of Europe. Mr. Missimer was accompanied by his son, George. They traveled by a French liner, and visited all points of interest via Suez, spending some little time in Cairo and Jerusalem, arrived at Constantinople about Sept. 25.

So This Is What "Clonorchiasis" Is

Several months ago the U. S. Public Health authorities at the port of Seattle refused admission to the United States of some Chinese students who were afflicted with a disease called "clonorchiasis". Since this was a new one for the immigration officials, an appeal was made to the Rockefeller Foundation in New York and to other authorities to find out the nature and cause of the disease. J. C. Herbsman, executive secretary of the China Club of Seattle, is now in receipt of a letter from Dr. Ernest Carrol Faust, associate professor of parasitonogy at Johns Hopkins University and formerly with the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking who says that the disease known as "clonorchiasis" is due to a parasitic worm prevalent in China and Japan which lives in the bile duct of the liver of man and also in cats and dogs. The worm voids its eggs upon exposure to the air and

enters a particular kind of snail. After undergoing a series of changes within the snail the worm emerges and encysts under the scales of several groups of fishes. If these fish are eaten raw (as is often the case in both China and Japan), human beings become infected with the disease. The disease according to Dr. Faust is not communicated from one human being to another and he also gives it as his opinion that Chinese students affected with this disease should not be barred from the United States under the U. S. Health laws.

Who's Who in China



Mr. Hsu Jen Tsing
許人俊字創青

Perhaps no other man has done more to improve the public utilities and sanitary conditions in Chapei than Mr. Hsu Jen-tsing, director of the Chapei Public Works, who also holds the office of the Chief of Commissariat of the Yamen of the Military Governor of Sunkiang and Shanghai.

Mr. Hsu is forty-nine years old and is a native of Wuhsien, Kiangsu. After receiving his preliminary education under the old literary examination system, he served as secretary to various high officials in North and South China as well as those along the Yangtsze Valley. Later he received a high course of education in finance and law and held several important positions in Kwangtung Province.

In 1913, he was appointed by Admiral Tseng Jucheng, then Military Commissioner of Shanghai to join his commissariat. When General Yang Shanteh succeeded Admiral Tseng upon the latter's assassination, he appointed Mr. Hsu head of the department. In this capacity, Mr. Hsu has served since under Generals Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin to the satisfaction of both.

Since 1921, Mr. Hsu has been holding the directorship of the Chapei Public Works concurrently; and his work is being appreciated by the resident in Chapei. Many improvements have been made in the municipal administration while new roads have been constructed to facilitate the communications. Last year, he repaired the banks of the Soochow Creek and the road along the waterfront, constructed the Chun Hsin Road, remodelled Paoshan Road and widened the Ta Tung Road, all of which work drew a considerable amount of favorable comment. Among his new plans are the reconstruction of the Sinza Road Bridge and the building of another reinforced concrete bridge across the Soochow Creek at Kwan Fu Road where the district is thickly populated.

Many decorations have been awarded Mr. Hsu by the Central government. The highest of these is the Second Class Chiaho. His official rank is that of the Chief of an Army Commissariat. He is also Brevet Counsellor of the Ministry of Finance, advisor to the Cabinet, the Director of Military Rehabilitation of Chekiang, the Governor of Chekiang and the Woosung Bureau of Commercial Development and delegate to the National Conference of River Conservancy.

He has been in Shanghai more than ten years and is well-versed in the diplomatic and political situation of the locality.

J. H.

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Report of Mission Station in Shantung

The annual report of the Yihsien Station, an American Presbyterian Mission, at Yishien, Shangtung, has just been issued in pamphlet form. This mission is located in the center of a bandit district, where the Lincheng Outrage occurred this summer. It might be recalled in this connection, that the Rev. C. H. Yerkes, who is in charge of the mission, took an active part in administering relief to the captives of the Shangtung bandits at the time of the Lincheng outrage. Yihsien is a small town located some twenty miles from Paotzuku, the famous bandit strong-hold, and it must be known that a mission in this district would have problems to deal with, other missions would not find listed in their daily work. The pamphlet is well illustrated showing the new church building, delegates to evangelistic conference, agricultural, industrial and medical schools. The work is discussed in detail regarding the various departments of the school, and the work of the mission. Included in the pamphlet is a small booklet announcing the course of study of the Shangtung Industrial school at Yihsien.

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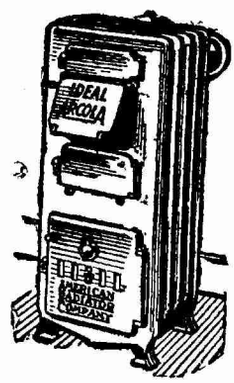
(*Signed*) **H. S. Honigsberg.**

The original letter was published in the China Press of Oct. 14 and the North China Daily News of Oct. 15.



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SHANGHAI

26-302

Dr. Carson Chang

張嘉森字君勱

(Chang Chia-shen)

Dr. Carson Chang was born at Chia-ting Hsien, Kiangsu Province, in 1886. His native district is Pao-shan Hsien, Kiangsu. Dr. Chang received his middle school education from the Institute of Modern Languages, Shanghai. He went to Japan in 1904 and graduated from the Waseda University, Tokyo, in 1909, having taken the Political Science Course. Upon returning to China, he attended the Imperial Examination for returned students and was subsequently made a Han Lin Compiler or Compiler of the College of Literature, a degree equivalent to Ph. D. After the outbreak of the first revolution in October 1911, Dr. Chang resigned from the Han Lin post and became editor in chief of the "Peking-Tientsin Shih Pao." Tientsin. In 1912, immediately after the establishment of the Republic, Dr. Chang was appointed a secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. From this position he soon resigned to become the editor of the "Young Nation" and also assistant editor of the "Justice" of which Mr. Liang Chi-chiao was the founder and chief editor. In 1913 Dr. Chang went to Germany and there studied in Berlin University. He spent almost a year in England doing research work in Political Science before he returned to China in April 1916. Subsequently, Dr. Chang was appointed chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau at Hangchow, Chekiang Province. He had not held this position long when he became general manager of the "China Times," Shanghai. The present work of Dr. Chang is that of a writer. He has been elected president of the Institute of Self-Government in Kiangsu. He is planning to take a trip in October this year to America to engage several professors for his Institute. Dr. Chang is the author of many standard works among which are "Draft for the Chinese Constitution," "Social Democracy in New Germany" and many philosophical articles. His present address is No. 37, Moulmein Road, Shanghai.

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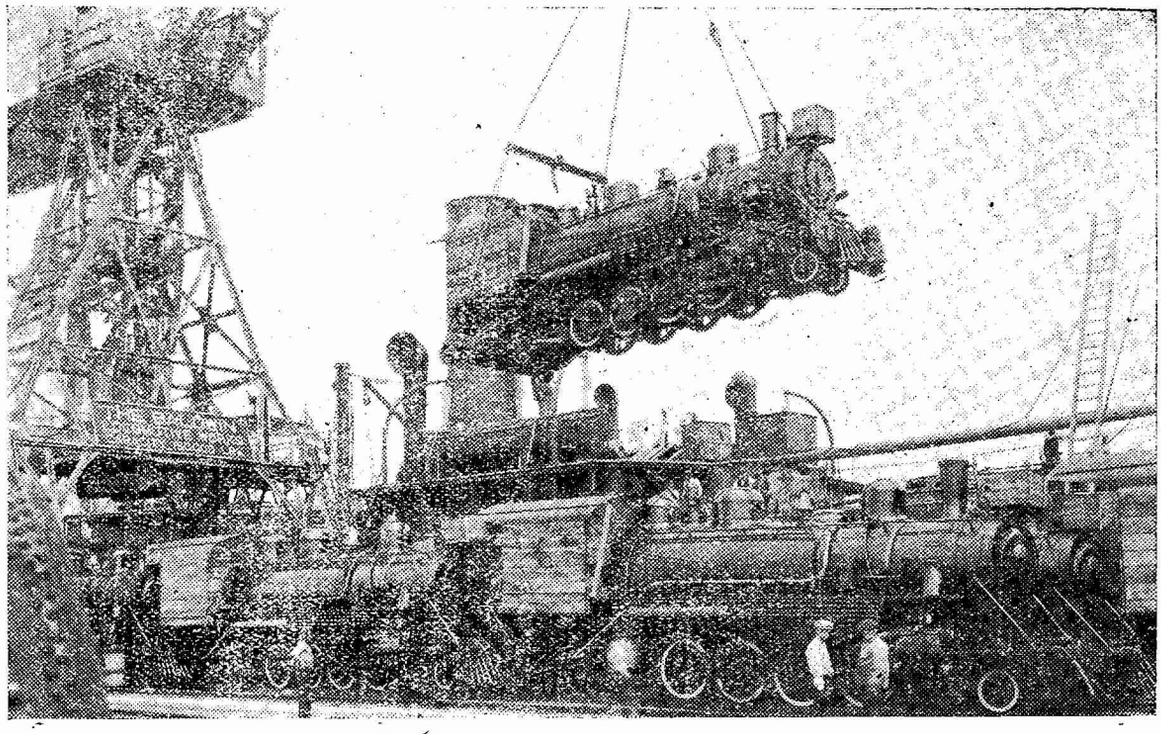

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26-304

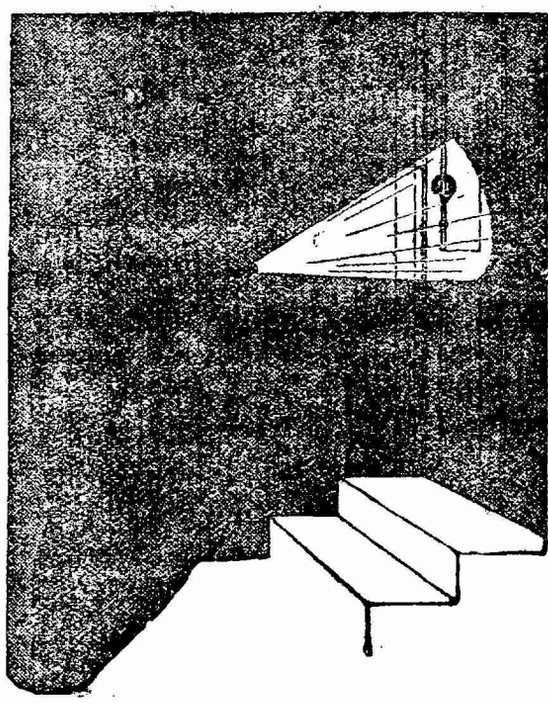
Mr. Chai Chao-lin

翟兆麟字瑞符

Mr. Chai Chao-lin was born at Tientsin in 1870 He studied Civil Engineering at the Pei Yang Military School, Tientsin and graduated in 1892 having specialized in railway engineering. From 1892 to 1896 Mr. Chai was a student engineer in charge of the new construction and maintenance works of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

From 1897 to 1899 he was engaged in surveying and supervising the construction works of the Lu-Pao Railway which later became the Lu Kou Chiao-Paoting Fu section of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

From 1900 to 1905 he was assistant engineer supervising the construction and maintenance of way and structure of the Peking-Mukden Railway outside the Great Wall. From 1906 to 1916 Mr. Chai was first assistant, then resident and last district engineer of the Peking-Suiyuan Line which was then being constructed. As district engineer, Mr. Chai held the concurrent position of locomotive superintendent. Mr. Chai became chief engineer of the Peking Suiyuan Line in 1917 and in 1920 when the two railways, the Peking-Suiyuan and the Peking-Hankow, were amalgamated, Mr. Chai became chief engineer of the Peking-Hankow-Suiyuan Railway. He retained the position of chief engineer of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway when it was later separated from the Peking Hankow after the down fall of the Anfu Party which had been responsible for the aforementioned amalgamation. In 1921 Mr. Chai was appointed consulting engineer of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway. From December 1921 to date, Mr. Chai has been holding the position of chief engineer of the Northern Section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Mr. Chai has been awarded by the Chinese government the Third Order of Chia Ho. His present address is Engineering Department, Tientsin-Pukow Administration, Tientsin.



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Men and Events

Captain J. B. Fearn of the Shanghai General Hospital, departed on Thursday, October 11, for Peking on a month's vacation.

W. A. B. Nichols, formerly of Fearon and Daniel Company, Shanghai, who has been in America for the past year, arrived in Shanghai, last week on the *s. s. President Jefferson*. He was accompanied by Mrs. Nichols.

The Short Story Club of Shanghai, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell, 117 Route Pere Robert, on Monday evening, October 15, at 9 o'clock. The topic for study was "Plot," and the leaders for the meeting were Verne Dyson and Maurice Votaw.

Walter A. Adams, U. S. Consul at Tsingtao, arrived in Shanghai last week enroute to America on home leave. Mr. Adams plans to spend some time at his home in Greenville, S. C. before proceeding to Washington and New York. H. E. Newbill is relieving Mr. Adams during his absence.

The death occurred on Tuesday, October 16, of Edwin Eslinger Black, eight months old infant of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Black, 545 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. Funeral services were held at Bubbling Well cemetery on October 17, the Rev. C. M. Drury officiating.

Viola A. Smith, assistant trade commissioner, Shanghai office, departed on a five months' trip to America, on Tuesday, October 16 on the *s. s. President Jackson*. Miss Smith plans to spend some time in California before proceeding to Washington, D. C.

Stuart J. Fuller, U. S. Consul-General at Tientsin, has tendered his resignation to the State Department, according to a report on October 7. Mr. Fuller recently returned from America.

A meeting for peace in China was convened at the International Museum, French Concession, Shanghai, by Gilbert Reid, last Sunday, Sir Robert Hotung presiding. Short addresses were delivered by Dr. Gilbert Reid, H. P. Shastri, Sir Robert Ho tung and the Chinese representing Taoism, Confucianism, Islam and Buddhism. Prayers for peace were read in Chinese.

The American University Club of China will give an autumn party including dancing, games and midnight supper at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, on Saturday evening, October 27, at 9.30 o'clock. According to announcements, admission to the party is open to members of the University Club and guests, the price of admission being $2 and notice of reservations should be sent to V. Fong Lam, 23 Peking Road, Telephone Central—5132.

F. A. Pocock, W. H. Crandall and W.J. McRae, formerly of the staff of Andersen, Meyer and Company of Shanghai, have joined the staff of the Pung Chow Company of New York, manufacturers of machang sets. The Pung Chow Company manufactures the sets from "ivory pyralin" all of the work being done in the United States. Mr. Pocock is general sales manager, Mr. Crandall is factory superintendent and Mr. McRae has been assigned the selling territory of Missouri and Iowa,

The group of Chinese students who recently departed for America to pursue their course of study in American colleges and universities, were entertained at a banquet given by the China Club of Seattle, upon their arrival at that port. An elaborate program was printed for the occasion, containing the names of all the students. The China Club of Seattle was organized in 1916 to promote friendship and commercial intercourse between China and the United States. This club is very enterprising in that it pursues and carries out its course of work.

According to the New York *Times*, Miss Grace Li, daughter of Li Yuan-hung, former President of the Chinese Republic, has arrived at Wellesley, Mass., to enter Wellesley college. Miss Li had traveling with her, Miss Chou, and both girls are planning to take two year courses in political economy. Miss Li, when interviewed said she believed in woman suffrage, although she admitted that Chinese women were hardly advanced enough to use the ballot. "Chinese are no longer betrothed as infants, and I have never yet seen the man I want to marry."

The national committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China, Shanghai, has just issued its annual report for the year of 1922, at its headquarters, 20 Museum Road. The book contains valuable information relative to the early history of the Y. M. C. A. in China, and the success of the organization in the China field. Details of their work in the school, both in Shanghai and the outports, are included in the

Scene in the Vicinity of Pagsanjan River. The Corrugated Tin Roof Is Supplanting the Nipa Palm Among the Filipinos

In the Wake of the Steelmakers

rise markets where American goods were never known before.

American commerce follows the opening wedge of steel, the foundation and structure of the development of world markets.

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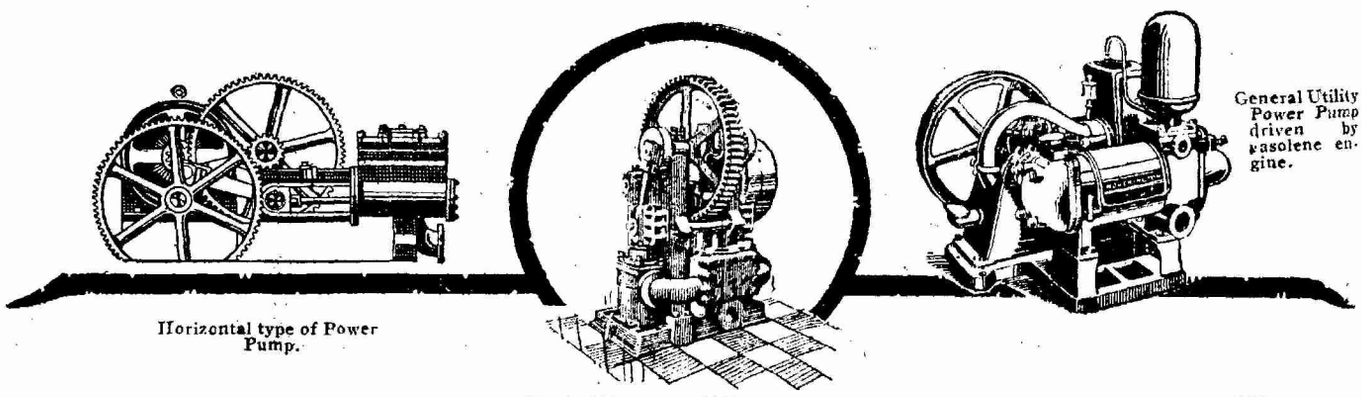
26-307



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report, as well as the personnel, financial statement and statistics of the year. The book is well illustrated and contains an excellent statistical leaflet included in the back of the book.

The death occurred in Shanghai on Wednesday, October 17, of Frank P. McGrath, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. McGrath was twenty-six years old and a native of Salem, Mass. He was in charge of the China and Java Export Company, during J. Dolan's absence in America. He was actively connected with the Amateur Baseball Club. Mr. McGrath is survived by his mother, who was visiting him in Shanghai at the time of his death, a sister and three brothers.

A special anti-opium supplement was published by several leading newspapers of North China, on October 13, in conjunction with the International Anti-opium Association. A complete survey of the opium situation was contained in this supplement with articles supplied on the cultivation and growth of opium in various districts in China, matters pertaining to the discussion of the suppression of opium as taken up by the League of Nations, views on the effect of the drug on the Chinese people as expressed by Sir John Jordan, former Minister for Great Britain to China, Dr. C. T. Wang, General Yen Shi-shan, ex-President Li Yuan-hung, General Feng Yu-hsiang, Marshal Wu Pei-fu, Dr. Aspland, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Dr. Wellington Koo, Dr. W. W. Yen, Chien Hsu and others.

A bulletin has recently been published containing a full report of a banquet tendered in honor of Judge Lobingier on October 23, at the French Club, Shanghai, upon the twentieth anniversary of Judge Lobingier's judicial career. The banquet was initiated by the Far Eastern Bar Association in cooperation with other American organizations in China. The bulletin contains a complete account of the program including the opening address "A Milestone of a Judicial Career," "Partial Bibliography of Judge Lobingier's Legal Literary Work," messages of congratulation, press comment, editorials, and addresses delivered by Stirling Fessenden, Hsu Yuen, Arthur Bassett, V. G. Lyman, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, T.S. Simmang and an address "Retrospection" by Judge Lobingier. The partial list of those attending the banquet is also included in the bulletin.

Dr. Sze Says Foreign Powers Are Unfair to China

Declaring that compliance with the demands made by the great Powers following the capture by Chinese bandits of thirteen American and sixteen other foreigners by Shantung bandits in May would be inconsistent with the dignity of the Chinese government, Alfred S. K. Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, speaking before the nineteenth annual convention of the Chinese Students' Alliance at Brown University recently, predicted that China would reject the proposals made by the powers, according to a dispatch in the New York *Times* on September 9.

While pointing out that his statements were made in a personal sense only and that he had received no official advice from Peking as to the course that would be pursued by his government, he asserted positively that China could not accept the conditions asked by the powers.

"We cannot accept humiliating conditions," he said. "We cannot do anything that will compromise our position as a nation.

"The United States has always stood for justice and fair play for China," he declared. If they join in these demands they will, however, violate three of the four resolutions of the Washington treaty. The Chinese government will not tolerate for a moment interference in Chinese affairs."

Principal Exports from U S. to Japan, Fiscal Year 1923

Cotton, raw	$87,459,000
Wheat	6,595,000
Flour	1,365,000
Illuminating oil	4,230,000
Lubricating oil	2,948,000
Gasoline	1,484,000
Gas and fuel oil	1,296,000
Rails for R. R	3,135,000
Tin plate	3,165,000
Steel sheets	2.811,000
Wire	1,213,000
Wire nails	500,000
Sawing machines	1,686,000
Automobile, trucks	950,000
Automobile, passenger	1,189,000
Leather	1,651,000
Milk, condensed, evaporated, etc.	1,263,000
Tobacco, leaf	1,337,000
Lumber, fir	4,659,000
Copper, ingots, etc	1,165,000
Sulphate of Ammonia	6,079,000

26-308

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For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling $1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive $1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of $500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem, should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review. No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai, China.

諸君如有實際辦法可使中國和平者

請得壹千或五百圓之巨獎

密勒氏評論報及中外名人合出巨款一千五百元獎與最有切實計劃可解決中國內政問題者頭名一千元二名五百元無論中國人或外人之僑居於中國者皆有投稿之資格惟稿紙限於陽歷一千九百二十四年元旦前寄交密勒氏評論報主筆彼時由評判員撰定給獎其得獎之佳作當披露於國內中西各報及國外各報

投稿者須知

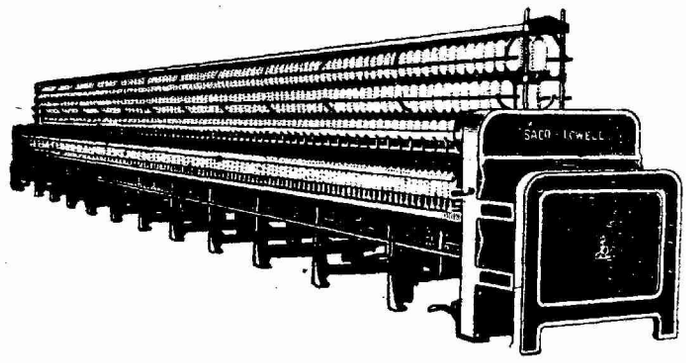
投稿諸君當注重實際例如今日中國確實之情形採用憲法治理交通保守秩序護衛中外人民之生命財產依華盛頓會議中諸大國政治家之觀念及會議之結果而改造中國等

投稿中英文均可英文稿紙宜以打字機印於每紙之一面投稿者姓名及住址須與稿紙同封於緊固之信封寄交密勒氏評論報主筆字額不限多少惟字句之最清晰最達意者更爲歡迎

評判員爲中英美國人之不染今日中國或外國政府彩色者

中外名人與本報合資給獎者之姓名於事後佈告

請投稿諸君將稿紙從早送入



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News from North China

Dr. Schurman, the American Minister left Peking for Tsinan, where he will meet Mrs. Schurman who has just arrived in China and is coming to Peking.

Chow Tsu-chi, former Minister of Finance and Acting Premier, is seriously ill and it is reported he may not recover. He has been sick for several months.

The Peking delegates, about ten in number, left Peking October 8, for Canton, to attend the Ninth National Y. M. C. A. Conference, to be held in October.

By a Presidential Mandate, Wang Ke-ming, president of the Bank of China, was relieved of his post at his own request and was succeeded by Chin Huan, also a well-known banker.

Max Hamilton, vice-consul at Canton, is now in Peking and will take six months' leave of absence in America. He was a student interpreter of the American Legation in Peking before he was appointed to his present position.

Alexander Kirk of the American Legation, Peking, and his mother, Mrs. J. Alexander Kirk, left Peking last Monday on their way to America. Mr. Kirk has been the first secretary of the American Legation for more than a year.

Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education, has returned from his tour through Europe and reached Tientsin October 10, where he was met by student representatives of a number of colleges of Peking who went to Tientsin to welcome him.

Dr. C. C. Wang, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, arrived in Peking October 8 from Harbin at the call of the cabinet. Owing to his ill health, he went to Hsiang San for a few days' rest. He is now in Peking, intending to enter the P. U. M. C. Hospital.

The Tientsin Parent Teachers' Association of the American School held its first meeting of the year at the school October 8, and Mrs. Lowry and Mrs. Robinson entertained the guests at tea and R. M. Hersey gave a talk on the modern teaching methods.

The new President will give a reception to foreign diplomats in Peking within a few days but it is reported that the Diplomatic Corps will make the acceptation of this invitation conditional upon acquiescense of the Chinese government to the Lincheng demands of that body.

The Diplomatic Body has practically completed drafting of a new note to the Chinese government regarding the Lincheng incident which demands the formation of the railway protection force in the line as the Salt Gabelle which is practically under complete foreign control.

The first race meeting of the Peking International Recreation and Race Club, of which Dr. Wellington Koo and M. de Fleuriau are the honorary presidents, is being held for three days from this Friday at the newly constructed course at Nanyuan, a short distance south of Peking.

The Constitution of China was adopted by the Parliament on October 8 and was promulgated by it October 10 at the same time when the new President was inaugurated into office and took his oath at the House of Representatives. The newly adopted Constitution contains thirteen sections and 141 articles altogether.

B. Lenox Simpson, president of the *Far Eastern Times*, Peking, and formerly an adviser to the Chinese president, has been appointed advisor to the Directorate General of Sino-Russian Affairs. He has accepted the new position and will render his assistance in the Sino-Russian negotiations with Mr. Karakhan.

According to the United Press, General Chang Tso-lin has proclaimed that he will not oppose the Peking new government, but he will not tolerate any interference in his Manchurian government either on the part of the Peking government. He says that Manchuria is an autonomous state, but he will not take the first move to attack outside provinces.

Following the inauguration service of the new President, the members of the governing cabinet resigned en bloc October 10. It is reported that Wu Ching-lien, the Speaker of the House of Representatives may form a new cabinet, but opposition has already arisen among Marshal Tsao's men and cries for Dr. W. W. Yen have been heard among Peking officialdom.

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The government wired General Tien Chung-yu, Tuchun of Shantung urging him to come to Peking at once where, it is supposed, he may be led to tender his resignation. General Tien has promised to come as soon as circumstance permits, but Gen. Wu Pei-fu is still opposed to the dismissal of General Tien on the ground that the internal affairs of China must not be interfered with by foreign demands.

At the inauguration ceremony of the new President, foreign diplomats in Peking were not invited. This seemed to be a deviation from the established custom of inviting foreign ministers to witness the celebration. It is said that this was due to difficulty in deciding whether several foreign ministers whose credentials have not been duly presented should be invited with other duly accredited foreign representatives.

Peking seemed to have enjoyed its national commemoration day, October 10, this year with all the pretense of a unified country and a sound and solvent government. The Presidential Palace, all the gates and public buildings were illuminated for three nights; "pailous" of pine leaves, flowers with decoration and illumination on many a thoroughfare; and all main streets were lined with red lanterns which were lighted at night.

General Tsao Kun, the newly elected President of China, arrived in Peking on the morning of October 10, from Paotingfu. From the railway station, he immediately went to the Presidential Palace where the inauguration ceremonies were held in Huai-jen-tang at 9:30 a. m. At about 10:30, he went to the Lower House to witness the promulgation of the National Constitution. At 11:50, he attended the presidential election session of the Parliament and took his oath. The streets where the new President passed were heavily garrisoned and traffic was stopped for nearly three hours.

P. Y. C.

Peking Oct. 13, 1923

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News from Central China

On account of the imposition of heavy opium duties, General Wu Pei-fu has definitely determined to disarm the ex-bandit troops under Lao Yang Jen stationed in East Honan.

Mrs. Tornroth, the wife of Captain Tornroth of the *s. s. Alice Dollar*, who was shot and injured when soldiers created a disturbance on the vessel, at Ichang, arrived in Hankow last Friday to join her husband.

The Ta Ch'ang Match Factory at Wuhu, which began work in 1921, produced 314,208 boxes in 1922. Of these matches about two thirds were consumed in the province and one-third exported to Hankow.

Rear Admiral K. Nomura, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Naval Squadron for the Yangtze Valley, arrived in Hankow this week and is contemplating a visit to places on the Upper Yangtze.

S. Barton, C. M. G., H. B. M. Consul General, Shanghai, has passed through Hankow enroute for Ichang, whilst Admiral Leverson left for the same destination on board H. M. S. *Cockchafer* last Wednesday.

Definite word has been received from Admiral W. W. Phelps that he left Shanghai on the U. S. S. *Isabel* last Friday for Hankow. After her return, the *Isabel* will probably remain here throughout the winter.

R. C. Mackay, sub-manager of L. C. Gillespie & Sons, is expected to arrive in Hankow this week returning from his furlough home. Mr. Mackay was elected captain of the Hankow American Volunteer Company at its last meeting.

L. C. Shreve, manager of the Robert Dollar Company at Hankow, is leaving on furlough to the United States this evening. Mr. Goodwin, formerly assistant manager of the company, arrived here last Friday and will be acting manager.

The Captain and officers of H. M. S. *Hawkins* will be at home to the British community and the residents and members of the Hankow Club, Race Club, Recreation Club and Cercle Gaulois and their friends next Thursday, October 18.

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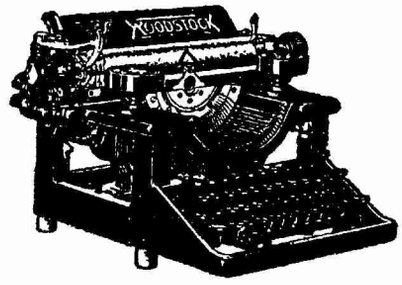

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26-316

On the anniversary of the Republic Chao Heng-ti made a speech before the Hunan Provincial Assembly, in which he stated that he must observe the Provincial Constitution and therefore had no intention of inviting the northern troops to enter the province.

As a result of the Tibetan revolt, the Chinese have lost control of the districts of Deyin, Derung and Chongen in the southwest of Batang. The Tibetans are advancing across the border, levying taxes on Chinese territory and inciting the local brigands to revolt.

Rev. W. A. Hick, of the China Inland Mission has been wounded in the neck, while Dr. and Mrs. McCartney, who were with him at the time had a narrow escape, a bullet passing through the latter's hair. No details are given as to what fighting was taking place.

The dollar now changes for 3,100 cash in Chengtu, Capital of Szechwan province. This is the highest on record, but the increased cost of living is keeping pace with the rising dollar. The highest exchange rate for dollar in Hankow at present is 2,100 cash.

The Hankow Chinese Banking Union Association are proposing to issue a monthly magazine which will give reports on financial matters in this center. This financial journal will be published fortnightly under the auspices of the Chinese Bankers Association of Hankow.

The proposal of a retired magistrate that Hupeh should institute the fishery tax has been disapproved by the civil administration. The latter states that fishery trade in Hupeh is quite limited and not like that in the coast provinces. It is largely in the hands of poor country people.

The Catholics at Teianfu have recommended to the authorities the erection of a Memorial school at Teianfu in honor of the death of Father A. Melotto, who gave his life to missionary work at Teianfu. General Pan Sho-tseng is now visiting Wuchang, and will return to Teian shortly.

The two Japanese captured from the Japanese steamer *Uyang Maru* during the recent outrage at Fowchow, Szechuen, have not yet been released by the Chinese troops in spite of the repeated protests of the Japanese authorities. The military commanders are insisting on the payment of ransom.

The Changsha Chamber of Commerce is being hard pressed by the authorities for contribution for funds. General Chao Heng-ti is reported to have approached the merchants to impress them with the fact that they must give financial assistance to the present administration if they desire peace in Hunan.

The Native Tobacco Guild of the Wuhan cities have voiced their protest against excessive taxation by the local authorities through the Hankow Chamber of Commerce. The native tobacco merchants state that their business has suffered very much through keen competition with cigarettes, and request that the tax be reduced.

The Honan Province Bank which was organized under orders from Wu Pei-fu, started its branch here yesterday morning under difficulties through the other Chinese Banks showing reluctance in acceptance of its notes. It is alleged that the bank has only $60,000 ready capital and issued $300,000 worth of notes before it opened.

N. A. Thompson, of the Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. and Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, who was elected to represent Hankow at the Shanghai conference of American Chambers, is unable to go due to business, and in his stead R. A. Frost was elected the Hankow delegate. Mr. Frost left for Shanghai last Friday.

Wong Kwong, of the Yangtze Engineering Works, has left for Japan accompanied by Mrs. Wong. They will visit Yokohama, and after about a fortnight's time they will return to China. Upon their return Mr. Wong will probably visit Peking and Tientsin for a business trip. Due to business depression the Yangtze Works will be closed for half a year.

The Szechuen merchants at Ichang have decided to take steps to relieve the rice shortage situation at Chungking and other cities on account of the recent war. The Young Brothers Banking Corporation have agreed to advance money to ship rice to Chungking from Ichang, while the Chuen Kiang Navigation Company will undertake to ship the rice free of freight.

Chen Chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was at home on October 10, the national holiday, to consular officials and friends of all nationalities. In proposing the toast for the occasion, Mr. Chen remarked that three events were celebrated, these being the birthday of the Republic, the inauguration of the new President, and the promulgation of the new constitution.

The managing directors of the Hupeh and Hunan sections of the Canton-Hankow Railway are now in negotiation

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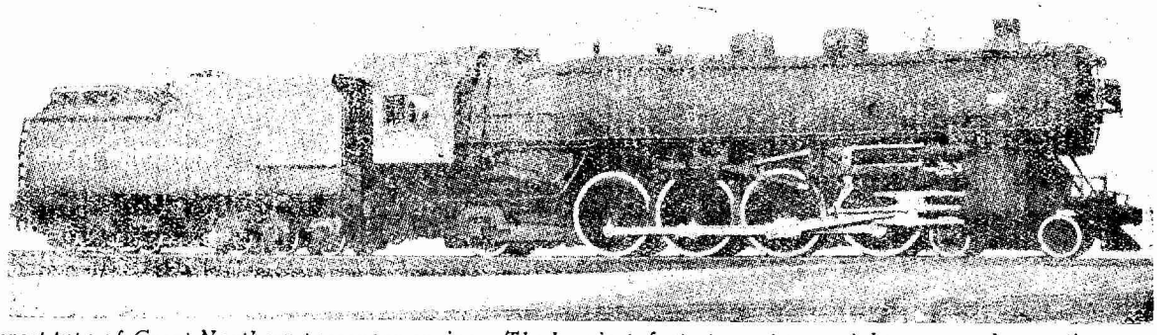

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for resuming railway traffic between Wuchang and Changsha. The Changsha director, representing Governor Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, has arrived in Wuchang, and states that the Hunan authorities are taking every precaution to protect the other end of the line.

With a view to obtaining money, General Wu Pei-fu has ordered Kuo Kan-ching, director of the Hupeh Provincial Bank, to sell all bye-products which have accumulated in the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works during the past few years. The iron merchants of Hankow are pooling the money required to purchase the lot, which is worth some $200,000, according to a Chinese newspaper.

Harvey F. D. Huang, who has completed postgraduate work in theology and education in colleges in New York and other places, will be ordained the coming Sunday, Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral of the American Church Mission with Bishop L. H. Roots officiating. While in America, Mr. Huang was Curate in Grace Church of New York, assisting Bishop Slattery of the diocese of Massachusettes.

F. Palmer and the party of Yangtze River Commission engineers were entertained at dinner by General Hsiao Yao-nan, the Tuchun of Hupeh. The party have just returned from their trip to the upper Yangtze, where they could only proceed as far west as Wanhsien, although their destination was Chungking. Under the circumstances exsiting in Szechuen, the party decided not to attempt the trip to Chungking.

The Yangtse River Conservancy Commission which left Hankow to go to Chungking has not been able to go further than Wanhsien and has turned back. Conditions in the Gorges are reported to be extremely bad and steamers have stopped running. It is stated that Wu Pei-fu's expeditionary force is being hard pressed and is expected to start coming down river at any time, when it is thought they will be forced to give up Wanhsien.

The Liu Ho Kou Mining Co., Ltd., of Hankow has recently acquired the blast furnace of the Yangtze Engineering Works at Seven-Mile-Creek, which is now being operated by the Mining Company. This Yangtze Blast Furnace Department is in charge of Mr. Y. C. Yuan, who is at the same time representative of the Liu Ho Kou Mining Company. Mr. Homer Wang, formerly Co-Director General of Posts in Peking, is now manager of the company.

October 13, 1923.

News from South China

The Young Women's Christian Association of Canton gave a bazaar at the Water Melon Garden, October 4 to, 6 to raise funds for sending a delegate to the national convention of the association at Hangchow.

Eugene Chen, formerly editor of the *Peking Gazette* and at present a private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has been gazetted chief of the bureau of aviation of the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

An independent financial bureau for Kwangtung under the immediate supervision of Dr. Sun Yat-sen himself is being organized for the special purpose of raising war funds to supply the requirements of the Constitutionalist Army.

Quo Tai-chi, formerly a private secretary to former President Li Yuan-hung, has been appointed assistant secretary of foreign affairs to the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. C. C. Wu, son of late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, is secretary of foreign affairs.

Cantonese are still unable to have meat for their meals at home or at meals at the restaurants when not dining at home. The mutton dealers and the restaurant keepers in Canton are still suspending business as a protest against special war taxes being imposed upon them.

The secretary of home affairs to the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has issued an order for a general registration of foreign and Chinese physicians and surgeons, charging ten dollars each for a license. The governor of Kwangtung has been instructed to execute the order in his province.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Hsu Chung-chi of the Constitutionalist Army returned to Canton from the eastern front September 27. After a few days they expect to again go to the front to participate in the bombardment of Waichow, Chen Chiung-ming's stronghold, which they hope to capture shortly.

The Kwangtung commissioner of finance has extended the time for payment of commercial or trade investment taxes of one percent of capital invested to October 4, after which date fines will be imposed. The members of the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton have refused the offer of commissions to hasten the payments.

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26-318

To utilize the now depreciating government banknotes of Kwangtung, the commission on rehabilitation has resorted to the old method of lottery. The more thinking Cantonese are unfavorable to the use of the Cantonese gambling instinct for political motives but, nevertheless, the secretary of finance to Dr. Sun Yat-sen has approved of the project.

The Canton Athletic Club, an organization of school athletes, commenced its season October 1. At least 14 school teams will enter in the different games this season. The officers for the current year include Kim Tseng-ching, president of the Kwangtung Teachers' College, chairman; Y. Y. Wong, a secretary of the Canton Y. M. C. A., vice-chairman; and Chung Kuo-wen, secretary.

The secretary of finance of the General Headquarters of the Constitutionalist Army has requested the Yunnanese troop commander in Namhoi district in Kwangtung to look for the heads of the fire-cracker guilds. The fire-cracker workers have gone out from work as a protest against the stamp duty on fire-cracker packages imposed upon the factories by the department of finance of the Army.

A misfortune fell on the garden fete held in Canton for the Japanese Relief Benefit September 26, when a gale damaged the ground and tore down the front arch, live-wires and debris being responsible for the killing of several persons and injuring more than thirty during a rain-storm when the immense crowd attempted to rush out from the narrow gate of the First Canton Public Park.

General Hsu Chung-chi, the most trustworthy commander Dr. Sun Yat-sen has under him, has been in Canton since September 27. It is the hope of many Cantonese that he will remain in Canton to help straighten out some of the immediate problems facing both the Sun regime and the people. Unless Dr. Sun has a strong force dependable he may be unable to meet any enemy other than General Chen Chiung-ming, his known and open opponent.

The Cantonese merchants experienced great inconvenience the latter part of September, when the customs brokers went on strike as a protest against an excessive fine of $100,000 imposed upon them by Foo Ping Sheung, superintendent of customs, for making false customs entries with the intention to defraud the government. In sympathy, the stevedores along the water front supported them, thus tying up much of the shippings.

Practically everything is ready to entertain the 500 or more delegates coming to the Ninth National Convention of the Y. M. C. A. in China to be held in Canton, October 16 to 21. When passing Hongkong coming and going to the convention, the association there will provide things to make the delegates comfortable. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great southern political leader and generalissimo of the constitutionalist army in Canton, will give a reception to the delegates on October 20.

The more tolerant Cantonese are advising the hotel-keepers against a proposed strike against a war tax of 20 percent on hotel bills. It is feared that such a strike or suspension of business will do great injustice to visitors to Canton. If the hotel-keepers suspend business under the present circumstances, Canton may be a dark city, as the Electric Supply Company has been asked to levy a similar extra rate on consumers and can call for a suspension under similar pretext.

It is believed that the military authorities in Canton will soon relinquish control of the Sunning Railroad upon the submission of its board of directors to a war demand of $300,000. The board has been ordered by the authorities to elect a new president and managing director to replace Chin Gee Hee, the founder of the line. Mr. Chin has been unwilling to subject himself and his line to military orders and is being more or less a victim of the conspiracy of his enemy seeking to get him out of the way.

The commandeering of private ships by troops for war transportation in Kwangtung is still preventing an early return to river trade with the interior. Early October saw Wuchow-Canton traffic again interrupted by Cantonese troops in Wuchow, Kwangsi, taking three large steamboats into service. The smaller boats from Canton now go as far as Samshui only. It is not expected, however, that this condition will last very long, as requirement for food along the river make it positive that some boats must be running under any circumstances.

The Canton Municipal Department of Public Education reports that the city now have in its schools 258 lower primary and 162 higher primary teachers. Of the 258 lower primary teachers, 167 are men and 91 women; and of the 162 higher primary, 148 are men and 22 women. As to qualifications, all except six are graduates of normal schools or certified in the lower primary schools. Of the higher primary teachers, 61 are graduates of normal schools; 9 of

normal institutes; 12 registered; 61 with middle school or college education; and 19 unclassified.

General Chiang Kwang-liang, commander of the Third Army Division of the Yunnanese in Kwangtung, independent of the action of his commander-in-chief, General Yang Hsi-min, has agreed to return all revenue offices of the government now under his control to the proper authorities. This action signifies more than what it appears. It is a formal desertion of Chiang from the Yang influence and indicates that Chiang is getting closer to Dr. Sun than Yang, who is still holding many revenue offices, disregarding the order of Dr. Sun issued almost three months ago for a unification of finance and accounts.

The frequent internal war in Kwangtung has affected public education greatly and such experience is teaching the educational authorities to depend less on the public treasury for the general income for the support of the institutions. As a means to secure stable finance, the committee of principals from the seven higher government schools has succeeded recently in getting the government to set apart the *likins* from the customs stations at Kowloon and Lappa for educational purpose only. In addition to this source of income, the Canton government has also put a tax on public restaurants, using the procceds wholly for education.

Scoutmaster Chan Tak Wah of the Canton Boy Scouts was killed by a live-wire on the evening of September 26 during a heavy rain-storm when he was assisting two little boys to get home from the garden fete held for the Japanese Relief Fund in the First Canton Public Garden. Scoutmaster Chan was on duty with a troop in the garden when the storm commenced. He succeeded very well with his scouts in calming the women and children during the panic and thought he could not finish his duty of the day without seeing the two unattended children home. Scoutmaster Chan was one of the first to join the scout movement in Canton started ten years ago by Hin Wong, enlisting first as a tenderfoot.

The educationalists in Canton are seeking to put the rank of their institutions at par with similar schools and colleges throughout China by raising their standard of admission for

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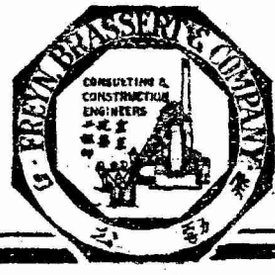

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26-320

students and the improvement of their equipment. With the opening of this fall term, Canton may now claim the seat of four colleges. The government law school, the government agricultural school, and the high normal school have become officially known as the Kwangtung Law College, Kwangtung Agricultural College, and Kwangtung Teachers' College. The Kung Yee Medical College, which was really a college of the junior grade, has been reorganized with Dr. S. F. Lee as the president, changing the curriculum and demanding higher efficiency in all departments. Dr. Lee is a returned student from England.

Land in Canton previously was public land but now the militarists in Canton are making inquisitions into many holdings with intention of reclamation and sale to swell the war chest, and among the large areas involved are sections in Wongsha and Tungshan. Tungshan at present is a residential section where many foreigners and Chinese Christians have built up fine schools andresidences and many Chinese officials make their homes there. In one section, Chin Kam Street, in the eastern part of Canton, some 1,800 persons may have to be ejicted if found defective in their property deeds. The injustice of all this is that no judicial determination has been permitted. Either the chief of the municipal department of public finance or the provincial land commissioner may order a lot confiscated, allowing an appeal only to either the mayor or the civil governor, who are subject to the same order of the generalissimo in their effort to raise war funds by every means.

The system of drafting men into military transportation service has extended to districts outside Canton City proper. The military authorities are demanding the district magistrates within their jurisdiction for the time being to forward to Canton at their own expenses gangs of from 100 to 200 coolies each. The districts of Namhoi, Punyu, Heungshan, and Tungkun have been ordered to send for their first assignment each 200 coolies. The districts will be responsible for paying $15 a month for wages and food to each coolie for three months and one to five dollars cost for pressing each coolie into service. Since the system was inaugurated in Canton some six months ago, the Canton police has helped to draft at least some 40,000 coolies into service. Now this unpleasant duty will be shared by the magistrates of the districts. There appears to be no record of the number of men having been pressed into military transportation service by the several army authorities who act independently when men are needed to carry their burdens.

H. W.

Canton, October 6, 1923.

News from West China

As we think of the *future* of Szechwan these are the questions that fill all of our minds. We have watched the very spectacular campaign of General Hsiung Keh Wu since last spring that has resulted in the decisive defeat of Yang Sen, and the expulsion of the Northern troops from the province, if the reports now coming from Chungking are to be believed. It is apparent now that Hsiung Keh Wu has won. What concerns us now is the vital question as to what will be the effect of the victory of Hsiung Keh Wu. There is no hope that the government to be in Szechwan will be any improvement on what we have known, or on what is known in other parts of China. While we have been certain that Hsiung Keh Wu would come out of the present strife the victor, the conclusion was not based upon conviction that he would be the best potentate to have in high places in Szechwan. Those who preferred Yang Sen made the "wish the father of the thought" and remained loyal in their desires to see him win. There are many who still feel that the wrong man has won, but it seemed inevitable that Hsiung must win with his cry of "Szechwan for the Szechwanese" and so it has proved.

The revenue of this province is computed to be about $60,000,000 yearly. This is the stake for which Hsiung Keh Wu has been fighting. It was no altruistic, or patriotic, motive that led him to draw at least $6,000,000 from his "savings" in Shanghai in order to win the present war. The $6,000,000, and all his personal strength, and all his time and energy, were the "stake" he threw into the pot in order to win this greatest game of bagatelle on earth. He has shot all the balls into his own pockets!

No one will ever know what amount of revenue will come under the control of the man who "governs" this province. The $60,000,000 is called the normal revenue. To that fancy may add any fabulous amount. It is estimated that the amount of this revenue that will be used in administration of the province, including schools, roads, etc., will not be more than $10,000,000. Another $10,000,000 may be used on the

army, though the usual game is to extort as much as possible from every district where there is fighting. So there will then be a clear sum of $40,000,000 to "divide". It is not likely that any one person will get it all, but think of the prestige there will be for the man whose determination and ability have drawn such a revenue into his own hands. Though he must deal liberally with his henchmen, there will still be a few cash to stick to his own fingers.

That this estimate is not far wrong is proven by other side-lights. The history of Hsiung Keh Wu is most thrilling. He was a young man in a small city, Tsingyen, here in Szechwan. At one time he was interested in foreigners, and joined one of the churches. He had a relative who apparently saw the genius of the lad and this relative sent him to school, and afterwards to Japan, to get a military education. Since his return to China he has been the leader of the "Japan" clique, meaning those military officers who got their training in Japan, as opposed to those who went to Paotingfu. The relative mentioned is still living and the clique is called the "Clique of Nine." This clique was able to place Hsiung Keh Wu on the throne as Tuchun some years ago, but the fortunes of "war" went against him and he was driven out three years ago.

Naturally enough he has just hung around waiting for another "election", which has now gone in his favor. All this shows a man of insight and real ability. But what will the ability lead to? There are few who think that the province will benefit much by it. While it is true that he held the province firmly enough when he was in office before, it is argued that he only did so because peace is more productive than war. The net results of his administration were copper cash and paper money flooding the market. The latter was repudiated, and poor people lost millions that went into his pocket.

He is now beginning the same program and it looks like a repetition of the same thing. There are no Bank of China notes in circulation here now. Years ago they went with the "military currency". So we have been using only silver dollars (as the Szechwan dollar is light we use the dollars of every province in China freely), and cash up to the denomination of 100 cash. The old brass cash is not to be found in this city, and only to be seen in isolated places in the country. Copper cash of the value of ten cash, twenty cash and fifty cash, have been common. But now the 200 cash piece, that was at one time refused, has been forced upon us, and the mint will work as hard turning them out as they have been in turning out the 100 cash pieces.

Added to this the protests of the Provincial Assembly, and the Chengtu Chamber of Commerce, have been entirely unavailing to prevent the return of the "Military Currency." The fate of the German Mark was used in argument. Russian Roubles, Austrian Kronen, all bad paper the world over was all thrown into the argument, but Hsiung carried his point to the amount of $2,000,000 paper currency, which went into circulation the first of September. That this is the "entering wedge" is believed by every one, and we only wait to see how often the $2,000,000 will be repeated.

How much of this special "revenue" will be used for schools that are just about to open for the fall term remains to be seen. It is not likely that much of it will be used for any plans of "reform" in the administration though new "Boards" will doubtless be created to permit henchmen to appropriate the funds with at least a show of honesty.

More seriously than all this comes another incident which shows the direction in which the wind is blowing very strongly. The agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Chengtu is known to all foreigners in the province, and to many outside Szechwan. He has a reputation for honesty, and hard work, that has built up a fortune for him. Some months ago he was persuaded to leave the walks of "peace" for the army. He explained that he was going to help suppress the bandits! He organized and paid for two battalions which were attached to one of the new units that have been formed here. The Commandant of the unit asked the Brigadier General to a feast. Under the influence of wine the latter said some indiscreet things. Result: Imprisonment (which is still continued) and the forcing of his wife to pay something like $30,000, part of which belongs to the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

The incident of the murder of the two missionaries, Watt and Whiteside, has not progressed to any conclusion. Some robbers have been arrested in the lonely mountain district where the murder occurred. One of the robbers committed suicide almost as soon as he was arrested. Very little evidence has been secured and the matter is not being pressed by the Chinese. The British Consul is doing his utmost to get a settlement, but it is not to be supposed that anything will be done here as long as Peking cannot settle the Lincheng, and other similar outrages.

Conditions on the Tibetan frontier are reported to be in a very serious state. Messages from the town of Batang, the fartherest outpost where foreigners live, indicate that the Tibetans have passed the normal boundary that has always been respected and are moving toward the east. There is not much to oppose them. The Chinese troops on the frontier are not what they were in the days of Chao Erh Feng, and the Tibetans are very much better equipped than they were fifteen years ago. The Chinese may have to retire even as far as Tatsienlu if the Tibetans are in earnest. Once lost it is not likely that China, with the internal fighting, will easily win Tibet again. It is more than likely that within a very short time we may see the whole of Tibet entirely independent of China. Whether such a state of affairs will be for the good of Tibet itself is an open question. It is doubtless for the good of the latter country to be at least allied with some country which has an outlet to the sea.

John R. Muir.

Chengtu, Sze., September 28, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, October 10, to Wednesday, October 17.)

Rumors and counter-rumors have it that there will most likely be a renewal of civil warfare in China, as the result of the election of Tsao Kun as president of the Chinese Republic who will be one dominant factor, with Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Southern Republic of China another, and Chang Tso-lin military warlord of Manchuria coming in for his share of the battle. This seems to occupy the forefront of attention in news of the Far East during the week under review. The Japanese people are still engaged in resuccitating their country, while the Philippines, continue to oppose Wood, and China and Russia continue on with their political squabbles and promises of early conferences.

Much press comment, Chinese and foreign, both pro and anti-president has been made during the past week. In some politial circles a great sigh of relief was felt when Tsao Kun was inaugurated into the President's chair in the palace in Peking, while, in others, many mandates and protests have been made. One might say he began his administration admirably at least subscribing to the fundamental principles of good government and essential reforms. One of the first acts to command attention was the acceptance by the Chinese government of the Lincheng Demands. If the plans announed in his policy are carried out, Tsao Kun will indeed be the hero of the day in this muddled state of affairs.

Policy of the New President

President Tsao Kun in his inaugural address remarked that previous Presidents had been handicapped by the absence of a National Constitution, but that in that respect he was more fortunate than his predecessors. He declared that urgent attention would be paid to education. Military and other expenses would be reduced. The new President hoped to unify the country by bringing together men of various talents. The country must fulfil her Treaty obligations and readjust foreign debts, thereby promoting friendly relations with the foreign Powers. After the President had taken the oath and retired Parliament subsequently carried out the ceremony of terminating the session.

What Is It Going to Be?

If one follows up the press comment on the election of Tsao Kun as president, they will find many affirmative statements made on his behalf and perhaps more negative remarks as to the great mistake made by the Peking government. The one plot to be considered against Tsao Kun at the present time, and perhaps the most violent if it develops is the Yangste Peace Pact, formed and headed by Sir Robert Hotung, who has long ago realized the folly of including Peking's representatives in the Round Table Conference and is devoting his energies to a Yangste Peace Pact. This places a tremendous responsibility on Tsao Kun and his Chihli party, for a Yangste Peace Pact, whatever its outward form might be, must almost inevitably resolve itself into a defensive alliance against Peking, and it is only a very short step, in the conditions now prevailing in this country, from a defensive alliance to an offensive one. Troop movements in Kiangsu are making the Chihli party a bit nervous, and might mean taking up stronger positions with a view to extreme eventualities, according to the *Far Eastern Times*, Peking. It continues:

"What Should the President Do? His position is a very difficult one. His authority is not recognized except in a limited area. Peking itself is ceasing to be recognized even as the capital of China for international purposes. Marshal

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Chang's intention to keep Manchurian interests in his own hands cuts the ground from under the whole nexus of Peking's relations with Soviet Russia, for nothing that might be negotiated between Peking and Moscow would be worth the paper on which it was written without the counter-signature of Marshal Chang, who showed his readiness to present a united diplomatic front with Peking until the election took place. The President must clearly take a step backwards in order the better to move forwards: but what step? That is for him to decide. Clearly if his next step is a step forwards he is simply bringing a crisis nearer. Can he, can the Chihli Party, afford to risk a real crisis? We doubt it, and therein lies perhaps the one hope of peace."

Dr. Sun Denounces Tsao Kun

"In connexion with the so-called Presidential election recently held in Peking, I have specially to call the attention of the Foreign Powers to the nation-wide opposition to and repudiation of Tsao Kun as President of China. Illiterate and uneducated, he is opposed and repudiated, not only because he is the man who looted Peking in February, 1912, and is mainly responsible, as the highest military officer of Shantung and other provinces, for the Lincheng incident, but chiefly because his election has been brought about in circumstances of illegality and corruption which make it an outrage to any nation with civilized habits of thought and action. There have been sordid transactions in history, but none equals in shamelessness this latest attempt to seize high power. No people that tamely acquiesce in such an act can have the right to live as a self-respecting nation. The Chinese people as a whole, therefore, regard the election of Tsao Kun as an act of usurpation and treason, which must be and shall be resisted and punished. This determination of our people is immediately to find its concrete expression in a national government whose formation is now being worked out by the representative leaders of the nation. I have to request the Foreign Powers and their representatives in Peking to avoid any act which could be construed by the new Peking usurper as an intimation or assurance of international recognition and support. The foreign recognition of Tsao Kun would perpetuate internecine strife and disorder and would be envisaged by the Chinese people as a frustration of their declared will regarding an act that cuts at the moral fibre of the national character."

Mukden Warlord Not to Interfere

"I will make no movement of an aggressive nature against the Peking government; neither will I tolerate any character of an offensive move against my government. This is my present policy and will be my policy during the future. If any movement is made against the government of Manchuria, we will resist it with all the powers we have at our command regardless of costs." This was Marshal Chang Tso-lin's summing up of his position in regard to the new Chinese administration in an exclusive interview with the *United Press*. The evidence of corruption is so overhelming that it is not a subject of debate. But I had no part in that "election", the people of Manchuria are not involved in it. There is little to hope for in a government which was created in corruption but nevertheless I am a Chinese and I would be only too glad to see Tsao Kun bring peace and order in China. I am going to do nothing to interfere with the development of his plans provided always that these plans in no wise interfere with the peace and the order of the provinces under my administration. Manchuria is an autonomous state. If the suggested round table conference of Sir Robert Hotung brings representative Chinese leaders together I would be willing to attend. But, frankly, I cannot see any great promise of success in the plan. I cannot see how it would have any effective result. It would never get beyond a struggle for the dominance of the conference."

Others Who Disapprove

"Mr. Tang Shao-yi, China's first Premier, castigates the action of the Parliamentarians. He says they refused to sign their names to the balloting tickets and to have a photo taken after the election for fear that they would be known and action taken against them. Questioned as to whether the Powers would recognize Tsao Kun, Mr. Tang said that they would, because he had been elected. The Powers did not care how he had been elected; he was in the Presidential chair and they could not and would not interfere with China's internal politics. The best thing, suggested Mr. Tang, would be for the Chambers of Commerce and the Educational Associations to come out and request the Powers to withdraw their recognition from Peking, according to the *North China Daily News* (*Shanghai*).

"Gen. Ma Liang, the famous exponent of Chinese athletics who was formerly Commissioner of Defence at Tsinanfu during the Anfu *regime*, said that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui was the proper man for the Presidency, but he would not come

out just now. Gen Ma thought that if Marshal Tsao Kun entered Peking he would be a virtual prisoner and would not dare to leave his own doors.

"Mr. Chang Tai-yen, a prominent Chinese scholar and politician, states that Tsao Kun is China's enemy and a criminal of the first water.

"Gen Chiang Tso-pin,a famous Kuomintang leader, states that the day of Tsao's election was the day of his defeat and it was fortunate that he was elected, for the sooner would be his downfall.

"There is nothing in China today that can be called law, said another well known Chinese gentleman. It is the big dollar, he stated, that actually counts nowadays. Yuan Shih-kai set a bad example by buying Parliamentarians in 1912. Hsu Shih-chang did likewise in 1918, with the knowledge and support of his master, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.

Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs at Nanking, who was responsible for the release of the Chinese and foreign captives of Paotzeku, said that Tsao should now, if he wishes to be President, issue a clear-cut statement of his policy. He should do something for the good of the people, order a reduction of public taxes, bring about peace in the country, observe foreign obligations, consolidate foreign loans and build up China's foreign credit. But he should not promise too much."

The Constitution—after Many Years

October 10 this year seemed to be celebrated for many reasons, one the celebration of the Republic of China, the other over the election of a President to the Republic, and last the promulgation of a permanent constitution. While this constitution has been long in the making and contains nothing of startling value, still it is in accordance with the constitutions of other countries. It consists of thirteen sections or chapters in which there are 141 Articles. The first section states that the form of government shall be a unified Republic, the second section that the sovereignity shall be vested in the people, and the third section that China's territory consists of all Chinese possessions. Other sections include the following: Section 4 (Articles 4 to 21) deals with the rights, duties and privileges of citizens: Section 5 (Articles 22 to 38) with national powers over legislation, lands, mines, education, taxes, etc.: Section 6 (Articles 39 to 70) with the composition, powers, mode of election, etc, of Parliament: Section 7 (Articles 71 to 91) with the powers and duties of the President: Section 8 (Articles 92 to 96) with the Cabinet: Section 9 (Articles 97 to 102) with the judiciary: Section 10 (Articles 103 to 108) with the law: Section 11 (Articles 109 to 123) with the Budget: Section 12 (Articles 124 to 135) with local government: and Section 13 (Articles 136 fo 141) with Constitutional amendments.—*Reuters.*

Some Comments on the Constitution

"As to the Constitution, the *Shuntien Shih Pao* (Peking) calls on the new President to enforce it, which he can do within his own sphere of influence. The Constitution may not be perfect and not a few in the country may refuse to obey it; but the President should enforce those parts which can be easily carried out. The Constitution would be meaningless if it were to be treated like the Provisional one has been during the past twelve years."

"October 10 this year is worth while celebrating because of the promulgation of the Permanent Constitution, for without a fundamental law the celebration of the National Anniversary during the last eleven years has been meaningless. This is the opinion expressed by the *Chen Pao*. We have been a Republic only in name in the past, the paper says, for despotic rule has never been absent for a moment. Now with the completion and promulgation of the Permanent Constitution, we have entered a new era and it is incumbent upon the nation to supervise its enforcement, allowing no ambitious men to violate it."

"The *"Yih Shih Pao"* in an editorial foretells trouble to be caused by the Constitution completed in haste. Although twelve years have been spent in discussions the second and third readings of the most difficult parts of the Constitution were hurriedly passed in two or three days for political reasons. Yielding to circumstances in the Peking political world, the paper points out with disapproval, the Constitution Conference in its hurry even forgot to fix the date of the enforcement of the Constitution. Without any definite stipulation it may imply that the Constitution comes into force from the date of its promulgation. Therefore, hereafter we have to live under this Constitution, no matter whether it is good or bad, or how it has been made. But having been completed hurriedly simply as an expedient the Constitution can never be a permanent one; and if it should bring about changes of the kind France has experienced in the past it will be a misfortune not only for the Constitution itself."

The Lincheng Note and China's Second Reply

The Chinese government, in their second reply to the Lincheng Note, agree in principle to the inclusion of the supplementary indemnities reserving till later discussion as to the nature of these damages and the reasonableness of the amounts, according to *Reuters* report. The reply declares that, acting upon the report of the Ministry of War, the government have issued a Presidential mandate relieving General Tien Chung-yu, who was the fourth official named by the Diplomatic Body in their Note, of the Tuchunship of Shantung. The others have already been punished. Since the receipt of the Note from the Diplomatic Body, the government have issued instructions to the provincial authorities to redouble their efforts towards bandit suppression. With regard to policing and protection of the principal railways, the government, without committing themselves to scheme or schemes to be submitted by the Diplomatic Body, fully appreciate the Diplomatic Body's interest in the problem and express their readiness to collaborate.

Mr. Sze on the Lincheng Demands

Declaring that compliance with the demands made by the Great Powers following the capture by Chinese bandits of 13 American and 16 other foreigners by Shantung bandits in May would be inconsistent with the dignity of the Chinese government, Mr. Alfred S. K. Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, speaking before the 19th annual convention of the Chinese Student Alliance at Brown University prophesied that China would reject the proposals made by the Powers. While pointing out that his statements were made in a personal sense only and that he had received no official advice from Peking as to the course that would be pursued by his government he asserted positively that China could not accept the conditions asked by the Powers.

"The United States has always stood for justice and fair play for China," he declared. "If they join in these demands they will, however, violate three of the four resolutions of the Washington Treaty. The Chinese government will not tolerate for a moment interference in Chinese affairs. I cannot, of course, say how the Chinese government will act in regard to the demands of the Powers, having had no advice from Peking as to its plans. But speaking personally I can say that we cannot accept humiliating conditions. We cannot do anything that will compromise out position as a nation".

Yang Sen For Szechuan?

From various reports emanating from the Upper Yangste district, it appears that the situation in Szechuen might be shaping toward a settlement. It is hard to arrive at this conclusion, however, for many reports are also at large, stating more casualties in connection with foreign river traffic, more outrages committed by bandits upon foreign residents. The brightest hope as expressed by a resident of Szechuen who has kept in clese touch with affairs in Western China, is the fact that Yang Sen might be turning over his armies to the other side.

A Szechuanese himself, he originally fought for them, but no doubt thinking it a safer investment he changed early in the year and threw in his lot with Wu Pei-fu and the Northern expedition. Now that the cast of the dice seems continuously against the 2nd army and they have been obliged to evacuate many positions, including that of Gen. Chao from Chungking, there are rumors and facts pointing very strongly to this possibility.

At Fowchow the bandit soldiers are asking half a million dollars for the release of the Japanese hostages, but as yet have not been paid. There was an idea that they should be given up and allowed the privilege of dying as martyrs but on consideration of the probable tortures prevented this course from being adopted.

Bandits Still at Work

Word has been received in Hankow of the capture of Mr. J. Stamm, of the Standard Oil Company of Chungking, by bandits on September 20. According to the report in the *Cheng Press*, the outrage occurred at Changpatan 75 li from Luchow, while Mr. Stamm was convoying several junks of oil from Luchow to Neikiang. The bandits have demanded $2,000 for the release of Mr. Stamm and the oil and threaten to kill their captive if the ransom is not forthcoming. Mr. Stamm is a German subject of many years residence in China. A new note is struck in the present outrage in the bandits threatening to kill him if the case is reported to the officials.

Missionary Ladies Still Held by Bandits

The Tuli of Honan, Gen. Chang Fu-lai, wired to the Waichiaopu Octoder 15, stating that he had received an unconfirmed report that the troops had defeated the bandit chief, "Fan the Terrible," after a hard-fought three-days battle, and had rescued Misses Darroch and Miss Sharp,

The Waichiapou had not yet received any confirmation of the telegram this morning. The following telegram was received, from Kiahsien at 7 p. m. on October 16 by the local offices of the China Inland Mission:—"Captives located 50 li west of Paoseng, opening negotiations for release." Later reports stated the women were still in captivity.

Filipino Suggests Autonomy

The speech of Speaker Roxas of the Philippine House of Representatives on October 12 is considered significant in that he suggests the Filipinos would be contented with autonomous rule similar to that enjoyed by Canada. Roxas is a Collectivista and a devotee of Quezon; and so important a member of the party advocating anything but complete and immediate independence came as a surprise. It is believed that Governor General Wood, "the liberator of Cuba," would not be averse to seeing the Filipinos take some step forward in self-government during his regime, and many see in the Roxas speech evidence of some plan afoot behind the scenes. Such a step would please the Filipinos immensely, and, if it were a settlement of the political status of the Islands for a period of years, it would probably be welcomed by American businessmen.

Japan's Reconstruction

No official estimate hss yet been given out of the total losses caused by the earthquake, but a number of private estimates have been published. Of course, many of these estimates are mere guesses, but they are mostly around the Y. 5,000,000,000 mark. This may appear at first sight almost incredible, because at the time of the San Francisco earthquake in 1906, all property losses were estimated at only G. $300,000,000, but the recent disaster covers a very much wider area including a number of cities. The destruction of insured property alone is officially put at Y. 2,200,000,000, and its does not include government-owned property, such as telegraphs, telephones, railways, arsenals and other army and navy property, none of which is insured against fire or earthquake. Therefore, the colossal figure of Y. 5,000,000,000 is not altogether imaginary.

Financial Notes

Business in the United States is regarded as very satisfactory. The caution in buying which commenced last spring amongst dealers makes fall buying steady as there are no overstocks. No boom is expected or desired, but businessmen look forward to reasonably good business throughout the winter. Cotton textiles whose manufacture was 25 percent closed down during the summer is now picking up. Raw cotton went up 7 cents gold in 7 weeks, which is stated to be the greatest rise in history. Agricultural crops are expected to exceed last year's value by a billion dollars. Overemphasis has been placed on the plight of the wheat farmer, in viewing the farmer's position as a whole, as wheat forms only about 7 percent of the agricultural crop.

A cycle of price-cutting has started in the automobile industry. The Columbia, Oakland, Overland, Chevrolet, Peerless, Maxwell, and Hudson all lowered their prices, the Peerless cuts ranging from $300 to $560 gold. Ford is expected to announce a reduction of from $35 to $50 a car.

Crude oil prices have also been undergoing sweeping reductions. This came about through overproduction, which it is believed is pretty well checked by the price-drops.

The Japanese disaster will be of comparatively small moment to American business. Steel manufacturers, the Northwest lumber mills and the trans-Pacific shipping lines will receive the greatest benefit. As far as imports from Japan are concerned, it is believed there will be but slight effect. The United States takes 90 percent of Japan's silk, U. S. mills consuming some 24,000 bales a month.

There were but 28,000 bales destroyed in Japan, and with stocks in the States sufficient for two to three months' consumption, it is expected that silk shipments through Kobe will be arranged in time to prevent any shortage. Vegetable oil imports are not thought effected.

Immediately following news of the earthquake in America, Japanese bonds suffered a drop of 10 percent, but the exchange held steady. Japan could borrow almost any amount, American bankers state, and it was expected for the first few days in September that a loan would be sought.

Seattle eagerly expects to derive great business through ts port Japanwards. A commission of lumber experts have gone to Japan from the Northwest. The Japanese have removed the import duty on lumber till next March, and in anticipation of buying, lumber prices have advanced. Though Japan's policy appears to be to give its own industries as much benefit as possible from the demands of reconstruction, it will have to import steel. Even in normal times, it can only manutacture half its consumption. United States steel men expect keen competition from Great Britain and Germany. Since the earthquake the Admiral Oriental line boats have been sailing from Seattle with capacity cargoes and passenger lists, the latter composed to a considerable extent of businessmen going to Japan.

Trade Inquiries

The Manager, Mukden Cotton Mill, Mukden, China is interested in receiving regularly printed or other market reports that may be issued in Shanghai on American cotton quotations.

The University of Nanking, Mr. J. H. Reisner, is in the market for several thousand square feet of glass for green house use.

Great West Mill and Elevator Co., Amarillo, Texas, is desirous of securing representative for the sale of flour in China.

New Books and Publications

A French view of the Washington Conference
La Conférence du Washington, by Léon Archimbaud. Paris: Payot, 1923.

L'Europe Nouvelle

This book, which is a collection of the articles published in the *Revue du Pacific* in 1922 and 1923 under the signature XXX, is the first French work on the Washington Conference. The interesting bibliography which appears at the close of the volume shows that the other nations that took part have not waited so long to explain to the public the reasons and purposes of the Conference, its successive phases, and the results achieved by the plenipotentiaries at Washington.

Let us sum up some of his conclusions:—

1. The United States have accepted heavy naval sacrifices, which, nevertheless, receive direct compensations. They have, however, achieved their three principal purposes: (*a*) the development of naval armaments has been checked; (*b*) the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been done away with; (*c*) China has been saved from the risk of being internationalized, and has been classed among the Great Powers.

2. Great Britain has renounced naval supremacy, maintained for two centuries, as the foundation of her politics and the basis of her empire. She has made closer her friendship with the United States.

3. Japan has consented to weaken her naval forces. She has adhered to the American principles of the open door and equality of opportunity for commerce and industry. She has evacuated Shantung.

4. China has gained undoubted advantages. It is she who has profited most from the Conference. She has succeeded in being considered as a Great Power and treated on a footing of equality by the old European nations and the United States. She has forced Japan to evacuate Shantung.

5. France has had to accept limitations in her battleship tonnage until 1936. She has made China the same concessions as Great Britain, Japan, and the other Powers. In exchange for this France has succeeded in preserving her freedom of action in land armaments. She succeeded in being admitted to the Four-Power group. She keeps Kouang-Tcheou-Wan as long as the English do not return Kowloon to China. She has secured the right to keep her submarines, which are indispensable to her naval advance, and she preserves freedom of action so far as the total tonnage of her lighter ships is concerned and also so far as her air forces are concerned —*Reprinted from the Living Age, Boston.*

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Plans for the Rebuilding of Tokyo

References: Pp. 238,240,263,244,246, 248,234

Questions: 1. What significance does Ambassador Hanihara attach to the Japanese earthquake in reference to American-Japanese relations? Explain fully. 2. How many buildings were destroyed in Tokyo? 3. How long is it estimated it will take to rebuild that city? 4. What problems and what opportunities face the city-builders? 5. What steps to build a beautiful Tokyo are even now being taken? Why is this wise? 6. What plans are being made as to width of streets, parks, drainage, canals, railways, etc.? 7. Why did talk soon stop of changing the site of the Japanese Capital city? 8. Who is Dr. Charles Beard? 9. In what way may the rebuilding of Tokyo affect city-building in China? Discuss carefully. 10 What is a "Statesman of Research"? Who is so considered to be? Why?

Topic 2: China, Japan, and Russia

References: Pp. 250,263,258

Questions: 1. Who are the accredited representatives of China and Russia in the proposed Chinese-Russian Conference? 2. What problems must come up for discussion? 3. Why should the Soviet representative call upon the Japanese Minister in Peking? 4. What has Dr. Sun to say in reference to the power of the Peking Gov't to enter into discussions with that of Russia? 5. Who is Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan?

Topic 3: Filipino Politics

References: Pp. 263-4

Questionts: 1. Who is Ramon Fernandez, and what significance is attached to his successful campaign for a Senatorship? 2. Who is Quezon, and for what does he seem to be working? 3. How does a man become Governor-General of the Philippines? 4. Does the present Governor-General seem worried over his position? 5. Give reasons for and against the granting of independence to the Philippine Islands.

Topic 4: Chinese and Filipino Constitutional Law

References: Pp. 244

Questions: 1. What did Dr. Reinsch think of local government in China? Why? 2. How is local government carried out in the Philippines? 3. What arrangements are there in the Chinese Constitution for government finance? 4. How does this compare with the arrangements for the Philippines? 5. In what way does the Jones Law provide for franchises and rights? 6. What can you say as to the methods of amending the constitutions of China and the United States? Why is the method of amending of great importance?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Militarism in the Canton District

References: Pp. 235-6

Questions: 1. Why is the warfare in Kwangtung called "guerilla warfare"? What is *likin*? What is its origin in China? 3. What can you say in reference to it in Kwangtung? What does the writer think of the situation? Why? 4. How much money is daily needed to finance Dr. Sun's forces? Where is it obtained? 5. What extreme measures have been taken to "swell the war chest of Dr. Sun Yat-sen"? 6. Summarise the present conditions in the South.

Topic 2: Dr. Koo and the Lincheng Note

References: Pp. 240.242,263,258

Questions: 1. What is the present status of the Lincheng affair? 2. What different viewpoints are to be noted in the article on Dr. Koo? 3. What is said as to Dr. Koo's preparation for the positions which he has recently held? 4. How would holding the position of Minister of China to a foreign capital prepare a man to be Foreign Minister in China? 5. What are the writer's conclusions in this article? Do you agree? Why?

Topic 3: China's New President

References: Pp. 233-4,261-3

Questions: 1. What can you say as to the fitness of General Tsao to become China's President? 2. By what means has he attained his present exalted rank? 3. What are the proclaimed plans of the new President? 4. Give a resume of the foreign and Chinese press comment on the recent election.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Customs Revenue

References: P. 263

Questions: 1. What is the origin of the Chinese Maritime Customs? 2. Why is attention directed to the Customs report for the current year? 3. Why is alarm expressed?

Topic 2: Conference of Americon Chambers of Commerce

References: P, 235

Question: 1. In how many Chinese centers are there American Chambers of Commerce? 2. Why should such an assembly consider the policy of America toward China? 3. What criticism is made of recent American China policy?

Topic 3: Exports of American Dependencies to the U. S. A.

References: P. 242

Questions: 1. Name the non-contiguous territories of the U. S. A. 2. What has the total trade with these territories aggregated during the past decade? 3. What are the chief imports and exports into and from these dependencies? 4. Analyse the thought of the last paragraph of this article.

Topic 4: The Kara Sea Co-operative Expedition

References: P. 250

Questions: 1. Where is the Kara Sea, and of what importance is it today? 2. What can you say in reference to co-operative societies in Russia? 3. Discuss plans for the future development of Siberia. 4. Upon what do these plans wait?

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 11.—German report says group of Ruhr industrialists headed by Hugo Stinnes, submitted to government in Reichstag new demands.——Sixty-three French exhibitors of textile, automobile, food stuffs, etc., show goods at Austrian fair.

October 12.—Paris turns down new proposal of Berlin relative to Ruhr entanglement as Poincare is against plan to name mixed commission in Ruhr district.——Signs of a revival of fiscal controversy and vigorous protectionist campaign expected as result from economic conference of England's politicians, according to London report.——Serious earthquake shocks occur at Azores and Canary Islands.

October 13.—France and Belgium expect to settle internal question in occupied territory by direct negotiations with German industry and local German authorities.——At Economic Conference in London a committee is appointed to consider new methods to aid marketers of Empire-grown agricultural produce.——Governor Walton of Oklahama offers resignation as chief executive of state.

October 14.—President Ebert issues emergency decree ordering that all taxes hereafter be paid according to gold assessments, according to London report. President Ebert also gives Chancellor Stresemann power over the Reichstag. ——Dr. Waddell adviser to Chinese Ministry of Communications in Providence, R. I. asserts that China needs a dictator and urges organization of society of students, as a solution to her problems.——A general strike of postal men, telegraph administration, and railways is proclaimed in Upper Silesia.

October 15.—Premier Baldwin in speaking before the Economic Conference in London emphasizes need of developing Empire's internal trade as solution to unemployment problem.——Cessation of passive resistance has not yet brought back prosperity to the Ruhr, where unemployment is rife with occasional disorder.

October 17.—Constantinople will be scene of conference for resumption of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Austria.——Naval base at Singapore is strongly opposed by Admiral Sir Percy Scott in London, due to his disbelief in battleships as compared with modern defensive weapons.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 17th, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price of silver for "Spot" at 31⅝d. is the same as last week. The quotation for two months forward is 31 1/16d. Fluctuations have been slight but India has been buying and their accumulations in Bombay of silver will, it is reported amount to at least 17,000 bars by the end of October. Our rate for T/T on London has remained unchanged at 3/0½d. In the absence of exchange business of any importance in connection with Imports and Exports, our market remained steady. At the close the tendency is easy.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 25,265,000 an increase of Tls. 937,000.

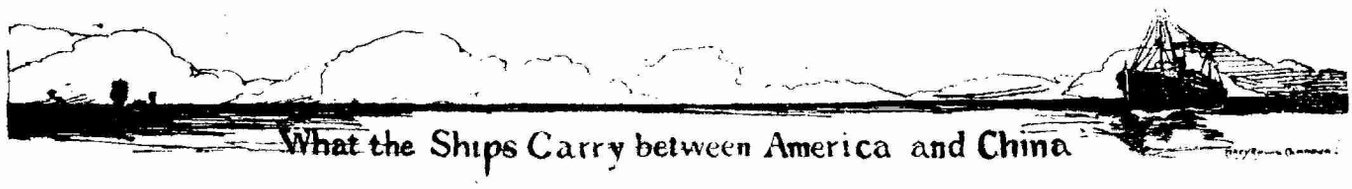
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 40,820,000 a decrease of $ 490,000

Estimated value Tls. 54,655,000 as against Tls. 67,267,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 4	Friday Oct 5	Saturday Oct. 6	Monday Oct. 8	Tuesday Oct. 9	Wednes Oct. 10
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1 052	3/0⅜	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜
4m/s ,,	—	3/1	3/0¼	3/0¼	3/0¼	3/0¼	3/0¼
T/T India	228.614	224	222¼	222¼	222¼	222	221½
T/T France	1,207.916	1155	1140	1135	1135	1125	1140
T/T N Y.	70.156	69¾	69¼	69¼	69	69	69
T/T H'kong	74.458	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
T/T Japan	69.674	70½	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½	71½
T/T Batavia	184.229	182½	181	181	181	181	181
T/T Straits	76.000	76¾	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3 2.479	3/2¼	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2½	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼
6m/s ,, D/A	3 2.979	3/2⅝	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½
4m/s B/F. C., D/A. D/P	1,266.666	1215	1200	1195	1195	1185	1200
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.896	72½	72	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—.	73	72½	72½	72¼	72¼	72¼

(Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6.	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31⅝	31½	31 5/16	31 7/16	31 7/16	31⅝
*N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 63⅞	G. $. 63½	G. $. 63½	G. $. 63¼	G. $. 63¼	G. $. 63¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 338.00	Tls. 339.10	Tls. 339.00	Tls. 340.00	Tls. 339.20	Tls. 339.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.075	72.05	72.05	72.175	72.175	72.225
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	7%	4%	4½%	4½%	4½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 74.00
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 5/16%	New York on London	T/T 453⅝
,, ,, 4	3¼%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 7/16
,, ,, 6	3½%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3⅛
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 15/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Kegs Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Sept. 1-29 equal Gold $1.

Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 1,503
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports
Bls. 305 ..... Pls. 306.31
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls.
160 ..... Pls. 158.96
Yellow, Shanghai, Bls. 5 ,, 4.93
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 15 ,, 15.10
Yellow, Other Ports, Bls.
10..... ,, 10.07
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls.
229 ..... Pls. 235.20
Silk Pongees, Honan .. ,, 8.10
Silk Pongees, Shantung ,, 30.99
Tea, Black, Kiukiang . ,, 1
Bristles ..... ,, 45
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 496
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted. Pls. 123
Rhubarb..... ,, 101
Straw Braid, Fancy.... ,, 15
Hats, Rush..... Pcs. 39,600
Skin Clothing, Lamb... ,, 128
Skins, Dog..... ,, 1,000
Skins, Goat, Tanned.. ,, 4,000
Skins, Lamb ..... ,, 3,000
Skins, Marmot..... ,, 33,437
Skins, Rabbit ..... ,, 30,000
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 2,343

S. S. President Lincoln, September 18.
To San Francisco.
Silk Piece Goods ..... Pls. 2.34
Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, other Ports,, 1
Brassware..... ,, 6
Bristles ..... ,, 13
Chinaware, Fine..... ,, 24
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted. ,, 80
Paper, Waste..... ,, 476
Hats Rush..... ,, 4,500
Skins, Lamb ..... ,, 2,500
Umbrellas..... ,, 1,800
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 3,520
Foreign Goods.
Tea, Dust, Ceylon .... Pls. 343
Treasure, Gold Bars .. ,, 734,173
To Ann Arbor.
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 323
To Scranton.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls.
15 ..... Pls. 15.06
To Philadelphia.
Rhubarb..... ,, 50
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 284
To New Orleans.
Hats, Rush ..... Pcs. 90,000
To Los Angeles.
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 797

S. S. President Lincoln, Sept. 18.
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports,
Bls. 417 ..... Pls. 421.63
Yellow, Hankow, Bls.20 ,, 19.75
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 556 ,, 555.14
White, other Ports,
Bls. 108..... ,, 107.16
Yellow, S'hai, Bls. 20 ,, 19.75
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 40 ,, 41.30
Yellow, other Ports
Bls. 40..... ,, 37.75
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports,
Bls. 274..... Pls. 274.08
Brassware..... ,, 21
Bristles ..... ,, 41
Camphor ..... ,, 84
Chinaware, Coarse .... ,, 77
Chinaware, Fine ..... ,, 91
Egg, Albumen, Dried .. ,, 48
Egg, Whole, Dried ... ,, 338
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted ,, 43
Rhubarb..... ,, 50
Skins, Dog..... Pcs. 12,000
Skins, Lamb..... ,, 1,750
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 4,065

S. S. City of Bagad, September 19.
To Boston.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 112
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 42
Cotton, Yarn, Waste.. ,, 51
To New York.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 169
Tea, Black, Kiukiang . ,, 322
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 272
Gunpowder, Kiukiang ,, 3
Imperial, Kiukiang .. ,, 4
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 103
Young Hyson, Other
Ports..... ,, 170
Hyson, Kiukiang .... ,, 77
Antimony Crude ..... ,, 168
Antimony, Oxide..... ,, 420
Antimony, Regulus ... ,, 1,680
Bristles ..... ,, 143
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 75
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 1,151

S. S. Dryden, Sept. 14, from U.S.A.
Iron, Galvanized:
Wire Shorts..... ,, 2,324
Resin ..... ,, 1,344

S. S. Shinyo Maru, August 20, from U. S. A.
Iron Wire, Old ..... Pls. 448

S. S. Empress of Canada, Sept. 24
To Vancouver.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. ,, 252
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 32
Books, Printed..... ,, 5
Oil, Groundnut ..... ,, 127
Skins, Moufflon..... ,, 100
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 2,077
To Toronto.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 368
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 163
To Montreal.
Tea, Black Hankow .. Pls. 351
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 117
Gunpowder, other Ports ,, 12
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 22
Young Hyson, Other
Ports..... ,, 139
Hyson, other Ports.. ,, 14
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 165
To Cincinnati.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Kiukiang ,, 293
Young Hyson, other
Ports ..... ,, 27
To Toledo
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Kiukiang ,, 11
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 34

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—We have had a strong bull market all the week, accompanied by quite a revival in speculation, and at the close, last night, an average net advance of some Tls. 1.50 was held, with sentiment still almost unanimous in favor of much higher prices. Receipts from the interior marts to date are very small with no indications of any improvements in the near future. Demand, however, is fairly brisk for the actual cotton with limited offerings. It is clearly evident at present that sentiment has become more divided and the active manipulation brought into play at times to depress prices, seem to indicate that opposition on the part of up-country holders has been aroused on the bull side and support required to bear the market has shown an absence of any natural weakness.

In summing up the situation, we still contend that in looking at the question of supply and demand, the market points to a higher level of prices, unless the outlook should be changed materially by startling and untoward developments in regard to the world's industrial situation. As to the China staple, the near future hinges on the development in Mid-Americans and Indian cotton coupled with the attitude of up-country holders. The latter for the present, seem determined to hold out for higher prices. Meanwhile, as to the immediate future, it is quite likely that a slight reaction may take place, but we hardly think it will arouse any fresh bear speculative enthusiasm. We must not overlook the fact that Bears are not having a very pleasant experience to date in covering their short sales and are contenting with themselves with the hope that within the next few days the farmers will have to realize cash in order to defray expenses for their Chung Yang Festival. With the chances that any bulge will bring out more liquidations in Spots and Futures, the fact remains that we have been running up against a phenomenally light movement of cotton from the interior markets and we are averse to advising our friends to follow decline of any consequences.

Yarn.—The market has been quite firm during the past week, and prices advanced some three to four taels from last week's level. At the close the tendency continues to be toward higher prices. Business for export has been booked, some 7,000 to 8,000 bales and some 5,000 to 6,000 bales direct business with the Mills have been recorded. The future trend of the market is hopeful and a brisk revival in new orders is looked forward to in the near future.

Liverpool, October, 11, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—
Fully Middling Spot.....16.36 Pence
,, ,, January .....15.09 ,,
,, ,, March .....14.89 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, October, 11, 1923.

New York Market:—December .....28.00 Cents
January .....27.46 ,,
March.....27.50 ,,
May.....27.52 ,,
July .....26.90 ,,
Spot .....29.00 ,,
Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, October, 10, 1923.

Bombay Market:—
Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 506 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan..... ,, 403 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan..... ,, 462 ,, ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow Nov./Dec..... Tls. 40.00
Shanghai, Nov./dec. ..... ,, 37.00
M-ginned, Nov./dec. ..... ,, 37.50
Taichong, Oct./Nov ..... ,, 38.50
Shensi, No. 1 Nov./Dec..... ,, 38.50
Ningpo, Spot. ..... ,, 35.50
Market:—*Strong.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of J. W. Crofoot; Mrs. H. L. Crofoot; Miss A. Crofoot; N. Y. Chang; continued.

" 15, " " " 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc. on motion for judgm't by default; passed. ent

" 15, " " " 2327, J.P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.; on motion to set; passed.

" 15, " " " 1488, Henry Gensburger v. Barnes Moss; on demurrer; submitted.

" 15, " " " 2275, In re The Kearny Co, Inc.; on application for appointment of a receiver; amended complaint to be filed by October 17th.

" 16, " " " 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S/S Co.; submitted on stipulation.

IN RE MODIFICATION OF EXISTING PROCEDURE. ORDER

(Continued from last week)

(1) Perjury or fraud employed by the prevailing party in obtaining the judgment.
(2) Unavoidable casualty or misfortune preventing the unsuccessful party from properly presenting his case.
(3) Proceedings, erroneous, tho not apparently so, against an infant, married woman or person of unsound mind. (Nebraska Code Civ. Proc. sec. 602).

Section 43. Motions for a new trial shall be in writing, specifying the grounds and, if these are other than those mentioned in the preceding section, shall be filed within forty-two days after the rendition of the judgment complained of. (U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 987; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, sec. 227; Am. Jud. Soc. Rules, Art. 40 (1).

Exercising, therefore, the authority conferred by section 5 of Organic Act of June 30, 1906, providing that

> "the judge of the said United States Court for China shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement said rules of procedure;"

the existing procedure of this Court and of American Consular Courts in China is hereby modified and supplemented by the adoption of so much of the foregoing rules as are not already in force; and all rules or rules inconsistent therewith are hereby abrogated.

Charles S. Lobingier
Judge, U. S. Court for China.

September 12, 1923.

LOUIS E. OSBURN, PLAINTIFF vs. ASIA BANKING CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 2154; decided May 10, 1923.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Pleading:** LEGAL CONCLUSIONS ought not to be pleaded and may be stricken out on motion.
2. ID.: INCONSISTENT AVERMENTS must be corrected not by a motion to strike out but by one for election.
3. ID.: RESTATEMENT: Where a matter belonging to the prayer is stated in the body of one complaint it will not be stricken out tho a motion for restatement lies.
3. ID.: REDUNDANT MATTER will be stricken out on motion, but only if shown to be prejudicial.

Messrs. Shoop & Chalaire, by Mr. Chalaire, for the motion.

T. E. Simmang, Esquire, and Messrs. Fessenden & Holcomb, by Mr. Holcomb, contra.

(Continued next week)

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 13, 1923, Crim. No. 519, U.S.v.R.E. Moore; testimony taken of F.R. Nicholls; A. Bamburg; A. Robinson; H.E. March; C. G. Kruse; submitted.

" 13, " " " 517, U.S.v.H.E. Page; testim ny taken of Ting Yai Sai; L. W. Dorrell; defendant; submitted.

" 13, " " " 516, U.S.v.H.E. Carey; testimony taken of Laung Tsao-Ying; F. Bowman; defendant; submitted.

" 13, " " " 518, U S.v.G.M. Rosse; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 13, " Cause " 2260, U.S.v.R.A. Hutchinson; testimony taken of M.O. Springfield; submitted.

" 13, " " " 2261, U.S.v.R.A. Hutchinson; testimony taken of W. J. Hermitage; W.G.F. Sandell; C J. White; Miss M. Roach; submitted.

" 13, " " " 2262, U.S.v.R. A. Hutchinson; complaint to be withdrawn.

" 13, " " " 2257, U.S.v.A.S. Glemby; testimony taken of Kwang San Zung; Yung Tse Ching; Sten Ching Dee; defendant; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; order of reference.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2317, U.S.v.L.D. Kearny; order overruling motion to dismiss.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; order for commission to take depositions, and for deposit of funds into Court.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1646 R.C. Worden v. Andrews & George; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; judgment for plaintiff
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1873. A.L. Djemarova v.R. Clancy; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2284, Dung Bar Nien etc. v. The Robert Dollar Co.; order sustaining demurrer; plaintiff allowed 45 days to file amended complaint
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2313, Yu Soen Kien v. The Robert Dollar Co.; order sustaining demurrer; plaintiff allowed 45 days to file amended complaint.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; order for issuance of letters rogatory and for commissions to take depositions.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 665, In re guardianship of Rosamond Frame, a minor; order approving guardian's account.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2326, U..v.WS. Garden; sentence of acquittal.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2324, Andersen, Meyer & Co. v. American Manufacturing Co of China; order approving receiver's report.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; order substituting referee.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1488, Henry Gensburger v. Barnes Moss; order overruling demurrer; defendant allowed one week to answer.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; judgment for plaintiff.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 13, 1923, Crim. No. 519, U. S. v. R. E Moore; defendant fined G. $25.00 and costs.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 517, U.S.v.H.E. Page; defendant acquitted.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 516, U.S.v. H. E. Carey; defendant warned.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 518, U. S. v. G. M. Rosse; defendant assessed costs and warned.
,, 13, ,, Cause ,, 2260, U. S. v. R A. Hutchinson; defendant dismissed.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2261, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; defendant dismissed.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct. 23, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 9, 1923, Cause No. 1852, Ping Kee v. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; praecipe for execution.
,, 9. ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co., defendant's interrogatories.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; rule of reference.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; commission to take depositions issued.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; commission to take depositions issued.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2293, A. L. Shneider v. North Asiatic Co.; demurrer.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; oath of referees.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; motion for judgment by default.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.; motion to set.
,, 12, ,, Corp'n ,, 145, Yie Mow Sing Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 146, E. Suenson & Co. Ltd.; articles of incorporation.
,, 12, ,, Cause ,, 1488, Henry Gensburger v. Barnes Moss; motion on demurrer.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckmon-Linden Engineering Corporation; affidavit; motion for judgment by default.
Oct. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2324, Andersen, Meyer & Co. v. American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; preliminary report and application of receiver.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2275, In re The Kearny Co. Inc.; application for appointment of a receiver.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial and Industrial Co. Ltd.; answer.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; stipulation; oath of referee.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2277, George R. Bell v. Charles Margelis; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; plaintiff's cross-interrogatories; letters rogatary issued; commissions to take depositions issued.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2330, U. S. v. A. W. Smith; information; warrant issued.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2331, U. S. v. A. W. Smith; information; warrant issued.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2332, U. S. v. A. W. Smith; information; warrant issued.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2245. Louis Frank Roth v The Kearny Co. Inc ; subpoena issued.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S/S Co.; stipulation.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 9, 1923, Crim. No. 516, U. S. v. H. E Carey; complaint.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 517, U. S. v. H. E. Page; complaint.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 518, U. S. v. G. M. Rosse; complaint.
,, 9, ,, Civil ,, 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; answer.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 137, J. E. Hayes Engineering Corp'n v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; demurrer.
,, 12, ,, Crim. ,, 519, U S. v. R. E. Moore; complaint; warrant issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 520, U. S. v. Wang Yau; complaint; warrant issued.
,, 13, ,, Civil ,, 138, G. Candel v. C. Boer; complaint; summons issued.

In the United States Court for China

CHARLOTTE DOROTHY BRANDT, Plaintiff
vs.
GEORGE EDGAR BRANDT, Defendant.

Cause No. 2318
Civil No. 847
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies :

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

George Edgar Brandt,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) **WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Sep. 27, 1923.**

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.														
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.														
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.56			2.38	Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.40	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42	Do. d.													—	20.47
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.													—	4.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	13.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20	Pukow ... ... a.													18.49	20.57
Pukow ... ... d.					19.10			21.00						Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.30	16.15		23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08						Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16						Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Tientsin Central a.					—			—						Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.37	20.46		2.41
Do. d.					23.52			21.20						Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Tientsin East... a.					0.02			—						Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Do d.								22.05						Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Peking ... ... a.								1 30						Shanghai North a.	8 42	11 00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22 25	23 50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16 05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0 15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13 01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6 12	7 42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15 56	17.20	18 45	20 10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.15	R 06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20 55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down — Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) — Zahkou-Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.01	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ... ... d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ... ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ... ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ... ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15 30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashing ... ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8 23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Kashai ... ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
									Sungkiang ... ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29									
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Lunghwa Junction ... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.12*	*16 07*	*18.16*	..	*22.17*
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46	*Shanghai South ... a.*	*8.56*	*9.56*	*11.56*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.46*
Yehsah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17									
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Siccawei ... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Jessfield ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
									Shanghai North ... a.		10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...	Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...	Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15